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WITH NOTES

BY
BRAZ A. FERNANDES



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PREFACE

The publication of *Bibliography of Indian History and Oriental Research for 1938*, as supplement to *JBHS.*, received a hearty approval. The response which scholars made to our request for criticism and suggestions for improvement, was so generous, that we have been well nigh overwhelmed.

On the advice of large number of scholars whose judgment we cannot but trust, the present edition appears as an independent publication, under an altered name and an altered arrangement. It includes BOOKS and ARTICLES from periodical publications however brief, which contain anything of value to the history of India and to Indology in general. This edition is, however, far from being complete, as large number of books and journals published in 1939 have not come in our way. We therefore renew our appeal to the Institutions devoted to Oriental Studies, Learned Societies, Authors and Publishers, to supply us with their publications; they will be entitled to receive a copy of this *Annual Bibliography*.

The present edition is divided into Sections, and items are arranged in alphabetical order under authors. Books published in 1937 and 1938 which came to be noticed, or reached this country in 1939, are included. Similarly, publications of 1939 which are omitted, will be listed in the next issue if our attention is drawn to them.

The maintenance of the *Annual Bibliography* will largely depend on aid received from Learned Institutions and from scholars in general. No financial assistance has been received for the present issue, but the usefulness of the publication makes us hopeful that a large measure of co-operation and help will be forthcoming.

We have again to thank Dr. P. M. Joshi, the Chief Librarian of the University of Bombay and his staff, for help received in the compilation of this issue. We have also to thank Mr. R. G. Gyani, the Curator of the Archæological Section of the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, for his help in compiling articles from Gujarati Journals, and to Miss Doris Potter, for reading the French Journals.

BOMBAY,
October, 1941. }

B. A.

LIST OF PERIODICALS WITH ABBREVIATIONS USED

- Aa.* ... Asia. New York, U. S. A.
- ABORI.*... Annals of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona.
- AcO.* ... Acta Orientalia, Batavia.
- AI.* ... Ars Islamica, New Jersey, U. S. A.
- AO.* ... Archiv Orientalni, (Journal of the Oriental Institute,) Prague.
- AR.* ... Asiatic Review, (Journal of the East India Association), 3, Victoria Street, London.
- Aty.* ... Antiquity, A Quarterly Journal of Archaeology, 24, Parkend Road, Gloucester, England.
- BDCRI.*... Bulletin of the Deccan College Research Institute, Poona.
- BEFEO.* Bulletin de l'École Française d'Extrême-Orient, Hanoi.
- BISMQ.*... Bharata Itihasa Samshodaka Mandala Quarterly, Poona.
- BIVG.* ... Bulletin do Instituto Vasco da Gama, Nova Goa.
- BMQ.* ... The Brooklyn Museum Quarterly. (Journal of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Science). Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, U. S. A.
- BPP.* ... Bengal Past and Present. (Journal of the Calcutta Historical Society), Calcutta.
- Bra.* ... Brahavidya. The Adyar Library Bulletin, Madras.
- BRVRI.*... Bulletin of the Rama Varma Research Institute, Trichur.
- BSOS.* ... Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, London.
- BTLVN.* Bijdragen tot de Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch-Indië. (Contributions to the Linguistics, Geography and Ethnology of Dutch India), Batavia.

- BV.* ... Bharatiya Vidya, (Journal of the Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan,) Bombay.
- CR.* ... The Calcutta Review, Senate House, Calcutta.
- Da.* ... Djawa, Tijdschrift van het Java Institute, Weltevreden. (Journal of the Java Institute).
- El.* ... Epigraphia Indica and Record of the Archaeological Survey of India, Calcutta.
- EIM.* .. Epigraphia Indo-Moslemica, Delhi.
- ER.* ... The Educational Review. A Monthly Record for India, Mount Road, Madras.
- FL.* ... Folk-Lore. Quarterly Transactions of the Folk-Lore Society, London.
- GJ.* ... The Geographical Journal. (Journal of the Royal Geographical Society), Kensington Gove, London.
- GR.* ... The Geographical Review. (Journal of the American Geographical Society), Broadway at 156th Street, New York, U. S. A.
- IAL.* ... Indian Art and Letters, (Journal of the India Society), 3, Victoria Street, London.
- IC.* ... Indian Culture, Calcutta.
- IHQ.* ... Indian Historical Quarterly, Calcutta.
- ILN.* ... The Illustrated London News, London.
- IR.* ... The Indian Review. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras.
- IsC.* ... Islamic Culture, Hyderabad (Deccan).
- IWI.* ... The Illustrated Weekly of India, Bombay.
- JA.* ... Journal Asiatique, (Librarie Orientaliste Paul Geuthner), Paris.
- JAHR.* ... Journal of the Andhra Historical Research Society, Rajahmundry.
- JAn.* ... Jaina Antiquary, (Central Jain Oriental Library), Arrah, Bihar.
- JAOS.* ... Journal of the American Oriental Society, New Haven, U. S. A.
- JARS.* ... Journal of the Assam Research Society, Gauhati.
- JASB.* ... Journal of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, Bombay.
- JAU.* ... Journal of Annamalai University. Annamalai-nagar.

- JBBRAS* Journal of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay.
- JBHS.* ... Journal of the Bombay Historical Society, Exchange Building, Sprott Road, Bombay.
- JBHU.* ... Journal of the Benares Hindu University, Benares.
- JBORS.* ... The Journal of the Behar and Orissa Research Society, Patna.
- JEIA.* ... Journal of the East India Association, London.
- JGIS.* ... The Journal of the Greater India Society, 9, Panchanan Ghosh Lane, Calcutta.
- JGRS.* ... Journal of the Gujarat Research Society, Bombay.
- JIH.* ... Journal of Indian History, Mylapore, Madras.
- JKRCOI* Journal of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Bombay.
- JMBRHS.* Journal of the Malayan Branch, Royal Asiatic Society, Singapore.
- JMGA.* ... Journal of the Madras Geographical Association, Gopalapuram, Cathedral P.O., Madras.
- JNSI.* ... Journal of the Numismatic Society of India, Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, Bombay.
- JOR.* ... Journal of Oriental Research, Madras.
- JPHS.* ... Journal of the Punjab Historical Society, Lahore.
- JRAI.* ... Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, London.
- JRAS.* ... Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society, London.
- JRASBL.* Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, Letters, Calcutta.
- JSHS.* ... Journal of the Sind Historical Society, Karachi.
- JSS.* ... The Journal of the Siam Society, Bangkok.
- JUB.* ... Journal of the University of Bombay, Bombay.
- JUPHS.* Journal of the United Provinces Historical Society, Allahabad.
- LG.* ... La Géographie, Société de Géographie, 10, Avenue d'Iéna XVI, Paris.
- M-B.* ... The Maha-Bodhi, The Journal of the Maha-Bodhi Society, Calcutta.

- MII.* ... Man in India. (A Quarterly Record of Anthropological Science with special reference to India), Ranchi.
- NCr.* ... Numismatic Circular, London.
- NGM.* ... The National Geographical Magazine, (National Geographical Society, Hubbard Memorial Hall), Washington, D.C., U.S.A.
- NIA.* ... The New Indian Antiquary, Bombay.
- NPP.* ... Nagari-pracharini Patrika, Benares.
- NR.* ... The New Review, Calcutta.
- NUJ.* ... Nagpur University Journal, Nagpur.
- OLZ.* ... Orientalistische Literaturzeitung, Leipzig.
- OOP.* ... O Oriente Portugues, Nova Goa.
- PB.* ... Prabuddha Bharata, or Awakened India, Calcutta.
- PO.* ... The Poona Orientalist, Poona.
- PQ.* ... The Philosophical Quarterly, Calcutta (Amalner).
- QJMS.* ... The Quarterly Journal of the Mythic Society, Bangalore.
- Rm.* ... Rupam, Calcutta.
- SC.* ... Science and Culture, 92, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
- TIA.* ... The Times of India Annual 1939, Bombay.
- TITLV.* ... Tijdschrift voor Indische Taal-, Land-, en Volkenkunde. (Journal for Indonesian Linguistics, Geography and Ethnology), Batavia.
- TM.* ... Trai Masik, (Quarterly Journal of Forbes Gujarathi Sabha), Bombay.
- TMR.* ... The Modern Review, 120-2, Upper Circular Road, Calcutta.
- Tr.* ... Triveni, Madras.
- ZDMG.* ... Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenländischen Gesellschaft, Leipzig.

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Shri Panchacharya Electric Press, Mysore, 1072.
Shri Saraswati Putak Bhandar, Bombay, 661.
Shri Shiwaji Printing Press, Poona, 581.

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Sitla Press, Calcutta, 353.
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Sri Jinavani-Prashaka Digambara Jaina Shasanamala,
Malgaon, 653.
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INTRODUCTION

Those interested in historical research will welcome the Government of India decision to make available to *bona fide* research students the documents and other valuable data collected by the Imperial Records Department without any fee and with no restriction.

Hitherto, research students had been handicapped by the comparative inaccessibility of such material. To inspect and copy these documents formerly entailed an elaborate ritual of red-tape, which many found too tedious to carry out. The new arrangement puts a vast storehouse of information, laboriously collected over many years, at the disposal of the research workers. That it will give an impetus to historical studies is certain.

Scholars will also welcome the new *Manual of Rules Regulating Access to Archives in India and Europe* (1940). This publication of the Imperial Records Department was compiled on the recommendation of the Indian Historical Records Commission and should be of particular value to students who wish to gain access to foreign documents.

Indo-American Exchange

Dr. Horace I. Poleman, in his article on "America and Indic Studies", in *Science and Culture* for September 1940, describes the important international service inaugurated in the United States of America for the benefit of scholars throughout the world. It is gratifying to note that the Director of Indic Studies at the Library of Congress at Washington, has brought India into direct participation in the scheme.

During the several months that Dr. Poleman had been in India, he has arranged for Indo-American exchange relationship along a wide front. The Indian Universities, Museums, Libraries and Research Institutions are to participate in the exchange of publications with the Library of Congress, and in the mutual use of references to whatever extent possible. The advantage of having available in one centre accurate information on books published in India and dealing with India are obvious. The Biblio-Film Service of the Institute is particularly important to scholars. To make available a low-cost copying of manuscripts or rare works, and a non-profit printing Service which the Institute offers, will be welcomed by all serious students.

Writings in 1939

Indian scholars have continued to maintain steady progress in their research activities during the year. General tendency has been the studies of Archæology, Art, Science and Culture, Linguistics including Grammar and Lexicography, Hindu Religious Philosophy, Numismatics and Epigraphy. By the side of highly specialised articles large number of 'popular' ones on less difficult subjects have been written. Some have tried to solve problems which are not easy to solve. The general level has been high and scholarly.

Much has been written about the excavations in the Indus Valley on the sites of Harappa, Mohenjo-Daro and Chanhu-Daro, whose flourishing civilisation has been assigned to a period nearly 5,000 years ago. Dr. Ernest Mackay, whose lecture before the India Society in London on "Arts and Crafts in the time of Mohenjo-Daro", appeared in the second issue of 1939 of *Indian Art and Letters*, describes the high level reached by the Indus-Valley people in the city-planning and administration; in sanitary engineering and in numerous other lines. The drainage

system of Mohenjo-Daro for example, he declares, "far surpassed the drainage system of other countries at much later dates". The builder's craft was highly developed in those cities with their broad main streets and their solidly built structures of burnt brick.

High level of development, is also mentioned by Dr. Mackay, in various industries such as stone and metal work, bead making and pottery. Cotton cloth was used and either embroidered or woven in patterns; the small size of some of the spindle-whorls found in practically every house "suggests that very fine yarns were spun."

Śātavāhana Chronology

In the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal* (Vol. V, 1939), Prof. K. P. Chaṭṭopādhyāya has again brought forward his theory which was first propounded by him nearly thirteen years ago in the same Journal. The chronology of the Śātavāhanas is still far from being settled and no problem in Indian History has presented a more hopeless maze than this. The *Purāṇas* assign a period of 455 years to the dynasty and the number of kings in the different Purāṇic lists varies from 19 to 30. From epigraphic records, the dynasty appears to have ended about 200 A. D., and if the whole 455 years is to be assigned to them, it ought to have its beginning about 230 B. C., that is, before the end of Aśoka's reign. But all the *Purāṇas* testify that the dynasty was started after the fall of the Kaṇvās, that is, about 70 B. C. Many theories have been advanced by scholars from time to time to solve the difficulty but no satisfactory settlement has yet been arrived at.

Prof. Chaṭṭopādhyāya holds that the dynasty comprised two lines; the main line reigned over the old ancestral kingdom, and the other over the conquered territories.

The two kingdoms were connected by matrimonial relations and usually the son of the reigning emperor was appointed to the rulership of the later kingdom. He is of opinion that the periods of reign of the princes reigning in the two capitals have been added together thus giving the large total of 455 years while actually the time period during which the main line flourished did not probably exceed 300 years.

Date of Kālidāsa

In the *Nagpur University Journal* of December 1939, Mr. T. J. Kedar, the Vice-Chancellor of the University has touched upon the never-ending subject of the date of Kālidāsa. As Macdonell says, the date of Kālidāsa was long a matter of controversy with the limits of a thousand years and is even now doubtful to the extent of a century or two. Of late, the tendency has been to assign Kālidāsa either to the time of Chandragupta II (c. 380-411 A. D.), or to Skandagupta (455-472 A. D.), both of whom bore the epithet of Vikramāditya. Mr. Kedar examines the various claims and in absence of historical data comes to the conclusion that Kālidāsa must have lived in the first century B. C., after the end of the reign of the Śuṅgas. This view was put forward by Prof. Sten Konow who based his theory on the Jaina tradition that a certain Vikramāditya expelled the Śaka intruders about 60 B. C., from Ujjain.

Indian Culture beyond the Seas

Mr. O. C. Gangoly, in his articles in the *Journal of the Greater India Society* (Vol. VII, No. 1), brings together evidences from a number of sources for the transplanting in ancient times an Indian cultural influence beyond the seas. Mr. Gangoly deals chiefly with the amazing and fruitful spread of Indian culture to the East and to the

Malay Archipelago. Texts as ancient as the *Rāmāyaṇa*, the *Mahābhārata* and the Tamil Epics, *Manimekalai* and *Silappadhikaram*, mentions the brisk trade between India and Indonesia.

Discoveries

Important discoveries which might help in filling up some of the gaps in India's Past are expected to be made at Rāmnagar in the Bareilly District. The site has been identified as the city of Ahichhatra, the capital of ancient Pāṇchāla. The city is on an elevated triangular tableland, covered with thick layer of bricks and potsherds, surrounded by a broad brick wall, rising in places to nearly fifty feet above the low plain outside. The wall shows bastions and angles at various points and is nearly three and a half miles in circuit. The bricks used in the wall are usually large, being 21 to 24 inches long, indicating an early age, from 100 to 300 B. C.

Bombay Karnāṭaka

A rich collection of historical materials has been made by the Archæological Survey of India as a result of a village-to-village survey of inscriptions in the district of Bombay Karnāṭaka for the last 15 years. The material is now being published and a further search is being made for materials other than inscriptions. The Director General of Archæology in India has suggested to the Government of Bombay the establishment at Dharwar, at the earliest possible moment, of a properly constituted museum, which will focus efforts hitherto made by research works in Karnāṭaka. There is ample materials for such a museum from the earliest period of human history to the time of the Vijayanagara Empire.

The Government of Bombay have lately started a Kannada Research Office at Dharwar, and a director and

two research fellows were appointed in October. A programme of research work to be done by the Office was laid down in consultation with the Director General of Archæology.

Nandangarh Monument

In the extreme north of the province of Behar at Lauriya Nandangarh a pillar of Aśoka was excavated some years ago in almost complete preservation. The pillar marks one of the sites of Aśoka's visit from the capital near Patna to the birth-place of Buddha. The name 'Lauriya' strictly applies to the village near the 'lāur' or 'pillar', in the neighbourhood of which a number of mounds were some time ago examined by the Archæological Department; and Nandangarh is the name of the large *ghar* or fort, lying at some distance from Lauriya. A stupendous monument discovered here is unequalled for its size and is possibly the earliest prototype of the architecture of the Burmese and Malayan *stupa* and the well-known Borobudur monument in Java.

The plan of the monument is cruciform with a number of projections in between the arms. As in the great temple at Paharpur in Bengal there are also several terraces rising one above the other. The evidence of the finds shows Paharpur to be much later in date than the Nandangarh mound. On the assumption that the monument must have been erected by the Buddhists, a shaft was dug in the centre and at a depth of some 36 feet from the top a complete *stupa*, a miniature of the exterior of the monument, has been uncovered. This is surrounded on all sides by a low platform at the foot of which has been found a copper casket containing a strip of white muslin with fragments of a birch-bark manuscript and small piece of wood and carnelian beads. As the manuscript had been forced into the casket, it was found impossible to open the

individual leaves without breaking. These have been found to contain certain Buddhist texts written in characters of the 3rd-4th century A. D. It appears that the original monument was several centuries earlier than the casket and the manuscript with which it was apparently reconstructed at a later date.

Baroda State

According to the *Annual Report of the Archæological Department, Baroda State, for the year ending 31st July 1938*, published in 1939, at Bardia, near Dvaraka the mediæval Rāma temple was completely cleared and restored. At Patan, the tomb of Shaikh Farid was repaired, and a fine old stepped well, known as Rāṇi-Vāv continued to receive attention. The Report discusses some very interesting bronze images of early date, probably Buddhistic, discovered at Mahuldi. Various other monuments were inspected during the year and seventeen of them were declared protected.

Travancore Archæology

The H. H. the Maharaja of Travancore continues to foster the development of archæological research in the State. It is gratifying to learn that the State has now sanctioned the establishment of an Archæological Museum in the old palace at Padmanabhapuram, and that a start has been made in the collection and arrangement of selected exhibits. The *Administration Report of the Travancore Archæological Department for the year 1113 M. E. (1937-38)*, published in 1939, reveals that the most valuable work done was the copying and deciphering of seventeen hitherto unrecorded Tamil inscriptions some in the old Vaṭṭeruttu script, dating from about the eighth or tenth down to the eighteenth century A. D. The date of the earliest record in Vaṭṭeruttu script is given as "about the tenth century".

Besides the Vatteruttu inscriptions a large rock sculpture assigned to about the eighth century, and an elaborately carved image, identified as a *Dvārapāla*, and two small stone-built temples of early date were discovered. Some mural paintings were found at Aranmula; and the copying of other mural paintings occupied the attention of the director.

Jaipur Excavations

The importance of Jaipur State as a great tract in antiquity, with important and prosperous towns and trade centres is brought out by the series of excavations carried out by the Archæological Department which has been recently started by the Jaipur State, and the result of which are of great importance to historical research in India.

The late Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Shani, after retirement as Director General of Archæology in India, was appointed Director of Archæological and Historical Research in the State and during excavations started by him at the ancient capital of Bairat, north of Jaipur, associated with the story of the Pāṇḍavas, a novel type of Buddhist *stupa* and monasteries were found on the hill top in the neighbourhood of which a version of Aśoka's edict was engraved.

Subsequently, excavations were carried on at Naliasar, an ancient site near the well-known Sambhar Lake, where extensive remains of a mediæval town with well preserved structures and important antiquities were discovered.

The latest discoveries came from a third site named Rairh in the South-East of Jaipur in Thikana Bhartala. Here, in a crescent-shaped bend of a rivulet, lie the ruins of an important metallurgical and industrial centre over 2,200 years old, extending about 2,500 feet in length from North to South, with a width of 1,500 feet. The attention

of the Department was drawn four years ago to the site by the chance discovery of a hoard of 326 ancient silver punch-marked coins. Preliminary excavations were started under the sanction of the Jaipur Government by the late Rai Bahadur Daya Ram Sahni during the cold weather of 1928-29 and continued by Dr. K. N. Puri, the present Superintendent of Archæology.

Apart from the other finds of considerable importance, such as a great quantity of iron slag from the foundries which must have existed here at one time, the richest finds from Rairh consist of coins, including 3,076 punch-marked coins collected in as many as five hoards. The frequency and richness of the hoards testify to the affluence of this ancient mart and to its sudden evacuation some time in the second century A. D.

Malwa coins collected near the surface are the tiny enigmatic issues of Malwa rulers, which have proved of such absorbing interest to numismatists but which, owing to the difficulty of interpreting the legends have not yielded their secret to the historian.

Notable Publication

A notable feature of the year is the publication of the *Monuments of Sāñchi* of Sir John Marshall and Alfred Foucher, in three large volumes. The text of inscriptions was translated and annotated by the late Mr. N. G. Majumdar. The first volume gives the history of the monuments; the Art and the Indian schools are discussed and many complex questions of iconography are interpreted. Another important publication of the year is *Revealing India's Past*, published by the India Society; a co-operative record of archæological conservation and exploration in India and beyond, by twenty-two authorities, under the editorship of Sir John Cumming.

Despite the pre-occupation of war the Government of India during 1939 has not neglected its duties to the past. The Archæological Survey of India has issued several popular guide-books to the sites of excavations such as Nālanda and Rājgir.

The Numismatic Society of India had no journal of its own but made use of the *Numismatic Supplement* of the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal*. This year, however, the Society has issued its own Journal called *The Journal of the Numismatic Society of India* with its headquarters in Bombay.

Forthcoming Publications

It is decided by the Indian Academy of History of Benares, to set afoot the project of an authoritative History of the Indian People. The editorial Board consists of Sir Jadunath Sarkar, Prof. Nilakanta Sastri, Dr. Prabodh Chandra Bagchi and Prof. Jayachandra Bibyalankar and three others. Sir Jadunath Sarkar will take up the volume of the age of Akbar while Rao Bahadur G. R. Sardesai in collaboration with Sir Jadunath will edit Peshwa and late Mughals. The volume of Nandas and Maurya Empire will be edited by Prof. Nilakanta Sastri and Dr. Altekar, while the volume of Śungas, Śātavāhanas and Śakas will be edited by Dr. Bagchi.

The Āndhra University has under publication an illustrated monograph on Āndhra Sculpture by O. C. Gangoly. The Government of the Nizam has donated Rs. 2,000 for the work and has given facilities to have it printed at the State Press. The book will be published under the joint auspices of the Āndhra and Osmania Universities, the copyright and the copies will, however, remain the property of the Āndhra University.

The composition of a Board with eminent philosophers and Sanskrit scholars attached to the University of Calcutta is preparing a scheme for the compilation of an Encyclopædia of Indian Philosophy. Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Mr. Mahamahopadhyaya Viduskekhar Shastri are proposed as Chairman and Secretary respectively of the Board.

The Bombay Historical Society has in the Press *The Life in the Gupta Age* by Dr. R. N. Sastore. The work is based on contemporary inscriptions, coins, travellers' accounts, chronicles and literary records. Deals with the political condition of the age, the Court and common life of the people, the administration of the country, its land, labour and corporate organisations, the fine arts which the rulers patronised, the religions and the religious institutions of the period.

It is an ambitious project that the Adyar Library, Madras, has undertaken to launch upon,—the publication of a series of thirty volumes comprehending the whole field of ancient Indian civilisation. It is well within the competence of the learned editors: Profs. K. A. Nilakanta Sastri, S. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, and Dr. C. Kunhan Raja. The purpose of the Serial is to cover all aspects of ancient Indian culture up to 1000 A. D.—a task in which other scholars are invited to co-operate.

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India, Burma and Ceylon

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A study of certain aspects of the life of the Koms of Mānipūr. Their origin, language and customs, are explained.

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Chattopādhyāy, K. P.—The Importance of Anthropological Studies in India. *CR.* Vol. 70, pp. 67–70. [3]

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Describes the relics discovered by Pandit Bagvanlal Indragi in a *stūpa* at Sopārā in 1882, which are now preserved by the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

— Excavations at Paharpūr, Bengal. (Mem. Arch. Sur. of India. No. 55). 13½"×10½". Government of India, Delhi, 1938. [37]

Dikshitar, V. R. Ramachandra,—*Kālaḍi*, or The Birth-Place of Shri Sankara. *JGRS.* 1, No. 4, pp. 86-90. [38]

A discussion on the identification of *Kālaḍi*, the birth-place of Āchārya Śankara. Conclusion is reached that *Kālaḍi* on the Cūrṇi river should be the home of the Āchārya.

Ghosh, A.—Guide to Nālandā. 6" × 6". i + i + 51 pp. 10 plates, 1 plan, Govt. of India, Delhi, 1939. [39]

A guide to the excavations on the ancient Buddhist site of Nālandā in Bihar and to the local Museum where most of the portable proceeds are preserved.

Ghurye, G. S.—Two Old Sites in Kāthiāwār. *JUB.* VIII, No. 1, p. 3. [40]

Gives an account of his excavations in two old sites in Kāthiāwār, in which old pottery, fragments of bangles of crude glass, ivory, stone and conch-shell, besides stone beads, and flints were found.

Gravelly, F. H. and C. Sivaramamurti.—Guide to the Archaeological Galleries. An Introduction to South Indian Temple Architecture and Sculpture. 9¾" × 6". 48 pp. 4 plates, 1 map and 4 illustrations. Government Press, Madras, 1939. [41]

Guide to the archæological galleries of the Madras Government Museum.

— Illustrations of Indian Sculpture Mostly Southern. 9¾" × 6". ii + 46 plates, Government Press, Madras, 1939. [42]

Intended for the use with the Guide. See No. 41.

Gupte, Y. R.—मलिकंबरची कबर. *BISMQ.* XX, p. 20. [43]

A short note to rectify the mistake of P. N. Patwardhan in locating the tomb of Malik Ambar.

BISMQ. XX, pp. 85-87. [44]

Gives brief description of the remains of Koparagaon in Ahmadnagar district, of the time of Raghunātharāo Peshwā.

Gyani, R. G.—Archæological Explorations at Sopārā. (Gujarāti text). *JGRS.* I, No. 2, pp. 48-55. [45]

Traces the history of the archæological research at Sopārā, and describes the result of the excavations carried out by the Archæological Survey of India in 1939.

— Caves at Kanheri. *BP.* Vol. 7, pp. 1133-1144. [46]

Gives a broad description of the Kanheri Caves, more particularly in its epigraphic and iconographic aspects, and makes an appeal for further study of the caves in the light of modern discoveries.

Gyani, R. G.—Explorations of the antiquarian remains in Gujarāt. (Gujarāṭī text). *JGRS.* Vol. I, No. 3, pp. 55-62. [47]

A survey of the Archæological researches in its various aspects, of Gujarāt.

Inamdar, P. A.—Historical and Archæological Relics in the Idar State. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 134-140. [48]

A brief survey of the archæological remains in the State.

Jain, Kamtaprasad.—Girnār, The Sacred place of the Salvation, (Hindī text.) *JAn.* V, pp. 178-196. [49]

A historical and descriptive survey of Girnār.

Krishnan, H. R.—Asurgarh: An unexplored ruin. *JBORS.* XXV, pp. 52-57. [50]

A short note inviting the attention of archæologists to what seems to the writer, a problem,—the origin of the fort of Asurgarh.

Krishna, M. H. and A. Gosh.—Guide to Rājgir. Government of India, Delhi, 1939. [51]

Kumar, Krishna.—Identification of Bhaṭṭi and Devarāja of the Jodhpūr Inscription of Pratihāra Bāuka. *IHQ.* XV, pp. 595-602. [52]

The author does not agree with the identification of Dr. R. C. Mazumdar, but identifies Bhaṭṭi with the Bhaṭṭis of Jaisalmer and of Devarāja of the Jodhpur inscription with Deorāj of Tod's *Rajasthan*.

Kundangar, Prof. K. G.—Kopeśwara Temple at Kidrāpūr. *JBHS.* V, pp. 143-152. [53]

The temple is described in detail.

Law, Dr. Bimalachurn.—Kauśāmbī in Ancient Literature. (Mem. of the Arch. Sur. of India No. 60). $13\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$. 22 pp. Government of India, Delhi, 1939. [54]

Deals with one of the most important cities of ancient India.

——— Rājagriha in Ancient Literature. (Mem. Arch. Sur. of India, No. 58). $13\frac{1}{2}'' \times 10\frac{1}{2}''$. Government of India, Delhi, 1938. [55]

Majumdar, B.—A Guide to Sārṇāth. With an introduction by Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit. 122 pp. 16 plates and 1 map. Government of India, Delhi, 1939. [56]

Intended for studying the monuments of antiquity unearthed at Sārṇāth by the Archæological Survey of India.

Marshall, Sir John and Alfred Foucher.—The Monuments of Sāñchī. With the text of inscriptions edited, translated and annotated, by N. G. Majumdar. 3 vols. $31\frac{1}{2}'' \times 28''$.

Vol. I. xxi + 396 + xxxii. Text.

Vol. II. Plates I to LXX.

Vol. III. Plates LXXI to CXLI.

[57]

A fully illustrated description of the famous group of Buddhist monuments of Sāñchi. The text contains history of the remains. Discusses the art and the early Indian School. Many complex questions of iconography are interpreted. (Publishers not mentioned.)

Menzes, Major Ruy de.—A Fortificação de Tivim, (Portuguese text.) *OOP.* No. 26, pp. 393-398. [58]

This is archæological report of the fortification of the Fort of Tivim in Goa.

———O Monte Santo, na Velha Citade. (Portuguese text.) *OOP.* Nos. 24 and 25, pp. 330-334. [59]

Describes the plan proposed by the Archæological department of Goa, to restore some of the ancient churches, etc., existing in the old city of Goa.

Menzes, Major Ruy de, and Richardo Michael Telles.—Relatorio da visita de inspecção à Fortaleza de Râchol em 30 de Novembro de 1938. (Portuguese text.) *OOP.* No. 23, pp. 37-48. [60]

Report of the inspection made of the Fort of Râchol, with historical notes.

Nagar, M. M.—Some Newly Acquired Antiquities in the Mathura Museum. *JUPHS.* XII, Pt. 2, pp. 49-51. [61]

Describes in detail some new antiquities from various sites in Mathurâ.

Nahta Agarchand.—Is Pavagadh a Sacred Place of the Digambar Sect? (Hindî text.) *JAn.* V, pp. 178-196. [62]

The author believes that originally Pavagadh was the sacred place of the Śvetāmbaras.

Potdar, Prof. D. V.—पुसेसावली व जयराम स्वामींचे वडगांव. (Marāṭhī text.) *BISMQ.* XX, pp. 75-76. [63]

Reference to some old remains at Pusesāvaḷi and Vaḍagaon in Satārā District.

Rajendrasimha, Vyohar.—Kashmir ka Martanda Mandir. (Hindî text.) *NPP.* XLIV, pp. 183-190. [64]

Description of the ancient Sun Temple at Srinagar. Illustrated with architectural and iconographic antiquities.

Rao, Dr. C. Narayana.—Ujeni. *JAHS.* XII, Pt. 4, p. 219. [65]

A note on the identification of Ujeni mentioned in the Aśōkan edict at Dhauli. The writer identifies Ujeni with Ujeni in the Bellary district, and not with Ujjain in Mālwā.

Rowland, Benjamin.—A Neglected Treasure Trove at the Gates of India. *Aa.* January 1939, pp. 46-50. [66]

Describes the archæological remains of Chârsadda.

Sankalia, H. D.—Archæological Exploration in Gujarât. *NR.* IX, pp. 363-368. [67]

A review of the work done by the Archæological department of the Barodâ State.

Sastri, Hirananda.—Some Noteworthy Temples in Barodâ State. *IR.* XL, pp. 817-821. [68]

Describes the temples of the mediæval times existing in the Barodâ State.

Telles, Ricardo Michael.—Covento de Sto. Agostinho. (Portuguese text). *OOP.* No. 26, pp. 443-461. [69]

Describes the ruins of the convent of St. Augustin, and gives historical notes on the Augustinian Mission in Goa.

Art, Science and Culture

Apte, D. V. and others.—ग्रहगणिताध्यायः पूर्वोद्यः *Grahaganitâ-dhyâyah Pûrvaradhah*, (Sanskrit text). Royal 8vo. 247 pp. Anandashram Press, Poona, 1939. [70]

First part of Bhaskaracharya's *Grahaganitâdhyâyah*, a work on astronomy, with his explanatory notes called *Vasanabhashyam* and a commentary called *Shiromaniprakash*.

Aravamuthan, T. G.—A Fragment of an ancient painting in the Dekhan. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 15-18. [71]

Notifies the outline painting of a young woman discovered by Dr. G. V. Jouveau-Dubreuil, under a white-wash in the caves of Bedsa.

Bailey, T. Grahame.—Recent Hindi Literature (The last 70 years). *IAL.* XIII, pp. 34-44. [72]

A brief survey of the work done in making the Hindi Literature popular.

Bake, Dr. Arnold, A.—Some Folk-Dances in South India. *AR.* XXXV, pp. 525-529. [73]

Describes a few South Indian Dances.

Banerji, Projesh.—The Language of Indian Dance. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 450-452. [74]

By language, the writer explains, he means the medium of communication of thought between persons, which in a broad sense may be placed in two divisions as the ear-language and the eye-language according to the sense affected.



Bhandarkar, D. R.—Some aspects of ancient Indian Culture. University of Madras. [75]

Deals with ancient Indian culture of pre-Mauryan India, and proceeds with the antiquity of the Vēdas and tells about the Āryan and non-Āryan cultures.

Bonino, J.—Le Caducee Indo-Mediterranee, de Padre, de la pierre, du serpent et de la déesse-mère. Avec préface de G. Jouveau-Dubreuil. (French text.) 10½" × 7". 171 pp. Adrien-Maisonneseuve. Paris, 1939. [76]

Tries to establish on ethnological grounds, the prehistoric existence of a Dravido-Mediterranean culture.

Chandrasekharan, K.—An Approach to Indian Art. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 316-337. [77]

A study of the conception of Indian art.

Chatterjee, Gaurishankar.—Harshavardhana. (Hindi Text). 289 pp. The Hindustani Academy, Allahabad, 1939. [78]

Gives a picture of the political, social and cultural life of the 6th and 7th centuries.

Datta, Bibhutibhusam, and Avadhesh Narāyan Singh.—History of Hindu Mathematics. Part I. Motilal Banarsi Das, Lahore 1939. [79]

Achievements of the early Hindu Mathematics are reviewed.

Deshpande, V. V.—गोंदली नृत्य (Marāṭhi text) *BISMQ.* XX, pp. 18-20. [80]

The Gāuṇḍali dance originated in the Karnāṭaka. A MS. of it gives details and the technique of, and suitable time for, the dance.

Devi, Savitri.—L'Etang Aux Lotus. (French text.) Pub.: Author, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, 1939. [81]

Discusses beauty even in the heart of the dirt, the degradation and chaos of present day India.

Dravida, Lakshmana Sankara Bhatta.—The Mode of Singing Sāma Gāna. *PO.* IV, pp. 1-21. [82]

Considers the practical side of the practice of Sāma Gāna. Gives brief direction to beginners, and concludes by giving specimens of the dance.

Ganguli, Kalyankumar.—Bead Ornaments of Ancient India. *CR.* Vol. 72, pp. 236-238. [83]

A brief study of beads used in ornaments in ancient India.

Gangoly, O. C.—Indian art went abroad, *TMR.* LXV, pp. 78-79. [84]

Refers to art and culture of India taken by countries beyond. (*See Introduction.*)

Gode, P. K.—Use of guns and gunpowder in India from A.D. 1400 onwards. *NIA*. II, pp. 169-176. [85]

Records references to the use of guns and gunpowder in India, and traces the equivalent terms from Sanskrit literature.

Goetz, Hermann.—An Indian Element in European Renaissance Art. *NR*. X, pp. 46-50. [86]

Demonstrates how Indian Art found its way to Europe through the medium of a direct contact between Europe and India.

—— The Pathān Tombs of Sarhind. *IsC*. XIII, pp. 313-318. [87]

A detailed study of the tombs of Sarhind, near Ambālā. Describes the artistic aspects, and the paintings, in the mausolia, and thinks they are the earliest Muslim paintings still existing in India, if they are of the time of Babur.

—— Some European influence on Indian Art. *NR*. IX, pp. 139-144. [88]

A short study of the Mughul art and the European influence bearing on it.

Hornell, James.—Origins of Plank-built boats. *Aty*. XIII, No. 49, pp. 35-44. [89]

Explains the technique of the methods followed in the construction of boats in ancient India, Egypt and China.

Jawaji, Pandurang.—सुश्रुतसंहिता (Sanskrit text.) Super Royal 8vo. 910 pp. 3rd Ed., Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay, 1938. [90]

Ancient work on Indian medicine with the Nibandhasangraha commentary of Śrī Dalhanachārya and the Nyayachandrika Panjika of Śrī Gayadasachārya on Nidanasthān.

Jila, Dr. K. D.—Dentistry in Ancient India. Mani Printing Press, Navsari, 1938. (Gujarāti text). [91]

Tries to prove that the present science of dentistry is but a rebirth of the old Indian science, and that dentures were being supplied to those in need of them five thousand years ago.

Katchadourian, S.—Indian Fresco Paintings, with Introduction and Notes by NAT. Demy 8vo. 12 pp. Bombay Field Club, Bombay, 1939. [92]

A collection of reproductions of the paintings in the caves of Ajantā, Bādāmi, Bagh, Sittannavasal and Kumatgi.

Khandalawala, Karl.—Indian Sculpture and Painting. Royal 4to. 201 pp. D. B. Taraporewala & Sons, Bombay, 1938. [93]

An album of coloured plates and photographic reproductions of ancient Indian paintings and sculpture.

Kinjvadekar, Ramchandrashastri.—अष्टाङ्गसङ्ग्रहः शा
(Sanskrit text). Royal 16mo. 131 pp. S. N. Joshi, Poona,
1939. [94]

The Sharirasthanam, a part of Vagbhat's Ashtāṅgśaṅgrah, a work on Indian medicine, with the Shashilleka commentary by Indu.

Levi, S.—L'Inde civilisatrice. Aperçu historique. (French text). 8" × 6". Publication of l'Inst. de Civilisation Indienne. Adrien-Maisonneuve, Paris, 1938. [95]

Majmudar, M. R.—Newly discovered Durgā-Patha Miniatures of the Gujarāṭi School of Paintings. *NIA*. II, pp. 311-316. [96]

Describes four miniatures which are said to be the oldest known Indian painting on paper bearing on the Śākti legend, representing an almost unknown school of Indian art, based on old traditions. Date of the painting is uncertain, but the writer thinks they belong to the 15th century A. D.

Mallayya, N. V.—Studies in Sanskrit Text on Temple architecture with special reference to the Tantrasamuccaya. *JAU*. IX, pp. 25-49. [97]

Investigates into the architectural literature of India from the point of view of its origin and development, and discusses the various theories.

Malleret, Louis.—Musée Blanchard de la Brosse. Catalogue général des Collections. Vol. I. (French text). 8vo. 190 pp. Hanoi, 1937. [98]

Meghvijayji, Munisrhi.—Varsha Prabodh Ane Ashtang Nimitta, (Gujarāṭi text). Crown 16mo. 652 pp. Joyti Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [99]

A treatise on astrology translated from the original Sanskrit into Gujarāṭi.

Menon, V. K. R. and V. K. Raghavan.—"Govinda", the greatest musical theorist of South India. *BRVRI*. VII, pp. 140-143. [100]

A study of Govinda's system of classification of Rāgas.

Meri, La.—Dancing in India. *IAL*. XIII, pp. 6-21. [101]

Describes the various dances of India and their significance.

Mookerjee, Ajitcoomar.—Folk Art of Bengal. With a Foreword by Sir William Rothenstein. University of Calcutta, 1939. [102]

Moti Chandra.—The Art of Cutting hardstoneware in Ancient and Modern India. *JGRS*. I, No. 4, pp. 72-85. [103]

Study of the various processes employed in cutting stone vessels, gems, etc., particularly in ancient times.

- Moti Chandra.**—The Art of Ajantā. *BP.* Vol. 7, pp. 1104-1113. [104]

Describes some of the fresco paintings in the Ajantā Caves.

- Indian Costumes from the Earliest Times to the First Century B.C. *BV.* I, Pt. 1, pp. 28-56. [105]

A study of the development of Indian costume as depicted in sculpture and paintings.

- Olcott, Colonel Henry, S.**—The Occult Sciences. *Bra.* III, Pt. 1, pp. 1-16. [106]

- Padhye, K. A.**—The Anthropological Aspects of Astrology among the Hindus. *JASB.* XV, No. 7, pp. 631-641. [107]

Explains the use of astronomy in Hindu life, and goes to Tajik Science of the Arabs to show how the future of a person is determined by the position of the planets.

- Pandit, G. V.**—J. C. Poury's "Meaning of Culture". Demy 8vo. 28 pp. Arya Bhushan Press, Poona, 1938. [108]

A brief criticism of J. C. Poury's views on culture.

- Pfister, R.**—The Indian Art of Calico Printing in the Middle Ages: Characteristics and Influences. *IAL.* XIII, pp. 22-33. [109]

Describes the Indian art of calico printing and its trade with China and later on with Europe. The craze for this material was so great in Europe that the French and British Governments had to take hasty measures to check their importation.

- Les Toiles Imprimées de Fostat et l'Hindustan. Les Editions d'Art et d'Histoire, Paris, 1938. [110]

- Pisharoti, K. R.**—Nāgara, Drāviḍa and Vesara.—*IC.* VI, pp. 23-38. [111]

Discusses the geographical distribution of the three styles of temple architecture: the Nāgara, Drāviḍa and Vesara; their presiding deities and castes and the deities to be enshrined in each of them, and their differentiation from the point of view of shapes. The study is based on *Suprabhedagama*, *Kamikagama*, *Mayamata*, *Kasyapa-silpa*, *Isanagurudeva-paddhati*, *Tantrasamuccaya*, *Silparatna* and *Mavasara*.

- Poleman, Horace I, and Philip Q. Roche**—Aspects of Caesarean Section in India. *JAOS.* Vol. 59, pp. 17-21. [112]

It is pointed out that evidence exists in the medical and ritualistic texts of India that Caesarean Section, *i.e.*, the incising of the abdominal wall and uterus to deliver a child near or at the natural time of birth, has been practised in India from very ancient times. The *Baudhāyana-pīṭrmedhasūtra* (II, 15), and *Vaikhānasagṛhyasūtra* (VII, 4.) describes the practice, which was obviously made for three reasons, one practical and the others religious.

Rajan, S. R. Govinda.—Nāṭya, the Celestial Art of Ancient India. *Tr.* XII, No. 1, pp. 20-24. [113]

A short paper to show the esteem and reverence with which this art was held by our ancients.

Ramachandran, N. S.—The Rāgas of Karnāṭic music. (Bulletin No. 1, Department of Indian Music, University of Madras). 10" × 7". Madras, 1938. [114]

Rawal, Ravishankar Mahashankar.—Mural paintings at Padarshinga. (Gujarāṭi text.) *JGRS.* I, No. 4. Pandit Bhagwanlal Commemorative Volume. pp. 177-178. [115]

Notes on mural painting of the 18th century in a Shiva temple at Padarshinga in Gujarāt.

Rawlinson, H. G.—India. A short cultural history. Edited by Prof. C. G. Seligman. 8vo. xv + 452 pp., 24 plates, 13 maps. The Cresset Press, London, 1937. [116]

Roy, Dharendra Nath.—The Spirit of Indian Civilisation. xix + 296 pp., University of Calcutta, 1938. [117]

Stresses the superiority of Hindu civilisation over Western civilisation.

Saletore, B. A.—Kāṭhiāwār and Karnāṭaka. *JGRS.* 1. Pt. 4, pp. 30-31. [118]

Discusses the close contact that existed between the two provinces, especially in cultural matters.

Sastri, S. Srikantha.—The Gōṇḍali Dance. *BISMQ.* XX, pp. 81-82. [119]

A short note to explain how the dance which originated in the Karnāṭaka, came to be called *Gōṇḍali* in Mahārāṣṭra.

Sastri, S. Subrahmanya.—The Samgraha-Cuda-Mani of Govinda and the Bahattara-Mela-Karta of Venkata-Kavi. With a critical introduction in English by T. R. Srinivasa Iyengar. The Adyar Library, Madras. [120]

Classical treatise on Hindu Music.

Shah, P. S.—Varsha Prabodh Ane Ashtang Nimita. (Gujarāṭi text). Crown 16mo. 652 pp. Joyti Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [121]

A treatise on astrology translated from the Sanskrit.

Sivaramamurti, C.—Jottings on paintings from the Udayasundarikatha of Soddhala. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 338-344. [122]

Gives reference to painting from the *Udayasundarikatha*.

Tampy, K. P. Padmanabhau.—Kathakali. *IR.* XL, pp. 811-816. [123]

A study of the origin and development of the dance.

Thieme, Paul.—A Few Remarks on Indian Culture. IV, (pp. 397). *IC*. V, pp. 363-366. [124]

A reply to Dr. Batakrishna Ghosh's article 'Thieme and Pāṇini' in *IC*. IV. Ghosh discussed the *Pragṛhya sūtras* of Pāṇini and put forward arguments in reply to the criticism against his thesis that Pāṇini borrowed from the *Rkpratisakhya* even without understanding what he was appropriating.

Tripathi, Narayanadatta.—Āyurvēda-darśana. A Sanskrit Manual of Medicine, in aphorisms with commentary. 9" × 6". Indore, 1938. [125]

Upadhyā, Bhagwat Saran.—Fine Art as depicted by Kālidāsa. *JBHU*. IV, pp. 111-146. [126]

Various references in the work of Kālidāsa show that the art of painting and its various branches of painting, landscapes, portraits and frescoes, had made an astonishing progress in the age of the poet.

Wright, Philip.—The Enigma of Græco-Buddhist Art in India. *M-B*. Vol. 47, pp. 180-184. [127]

A short paper on Gandhāra sculpture, and Greek influence in India, in general.

Āryans

Anantacharya, Dr. E.—Vision of Āryan Glory. 70 pp. Pub.: Author. Bapatla (S. India). [128]

Deals with Āryan culture, Āryan religion and Āryan *Yagna*. The main purpose of the publication is to expound the glory of the *Vēdas* and the Vēdic religion.

Banerji, Mangobind.—Āryan Attitude to Female Deities. *JBORS*. XXV, pp. 15-33. [129]

Points out that the large number of female statuettes which are representations of the Mother-Goddess, represent the Dravidian form of worship. The Āryans who were pre-eminently credited with having a patriarchal society, would have male-gods. The question is discussed at length.

Bose, Atindranath.—Indo-Āryan Land Revenue System. Between Cir. 600 B. C. and 200 A. D. *JBBRAS*. Vol. 15, (N. S.) pp. 61-71. [130]

Divekar, Mahadev Shastri.

(Marāṭhi text). Crown 8vo. 300 pp. Lokasangraha Press, Poona, 1939. [131]

The decline and fall of Āryan culture. An examination of the effects of the Hindu-Muslim and Hindu-Christian contacts in India.

Jolly, Prof. Julius.—Hindu Law and Customs. Authorised translation by Dr. Batakrishna Ghose, with Sanskrit index. viii + 341 pp. The Greater India Society, Calcutta, 1939. [132]

A translation of the treatise published in 1896 in the Encyclopaedia of Indo-Āryan Research under the German title *Recht und Sitte*.

Katre, S. M.—Materials for a Dhātupāṭha of Indo-Āryan. II. *IC*. V. pp. 239-244. [133]

This is a continuation from *IC*. IV, p. 493, (1938).

Munshi, K. M.—The Early Āryans in Gujarāta. *BV*. I. Pt. 1, pp. 79-85. [134]

A summary of the Thakkar Vassanji Madhavji lecture delivered under the auspices of the University of Bombay, in 1939.

— Fundamentals of Āryan Culture, *BV*. I, Pt. 1, pp. 5-16. [135]

Discusses the Āryan culture. The word *Āryan* as applied to Indians as a race appears to involve the question of heredity, but as applied to culture, it has nothing to do with racial purity or Brāhmaṇical exclusiveness.

— Fundamentals of Āryan Culture. Demy 8vo. 16 pp. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Andheri, Bombay, 1932. [136]

Sen Gupta, Nares C.—Putrika-putra, or the appointed daughter's son in Ancient law. *JRASBL*. IV, pp. 149-165. [137]

Adheres to the thesis that the Vēdic Āryans did not recognise a secondary son; but pressed by environments their law was forced to recognise secondary sonship as well as forms of marriage prevalent in societies among whom they came to live. The writer is convinced that in the early days in India there was, besides the sacred marriage according to the Grhya ritual, several kinds of civil marriages without sacrament. Later on, sacraments, more or less modified, were added to some of these forms, and they were adopted into the sacred law.

Singh, Fateh.—Yama and Pitṛs. *JBHU*. IV, 19-46. [138]

In support of the theory that the Polar region was the original home of the Āryans, the Indian Yama myth is explained here to show that it originated in the Polar phenomenon of light and darkness.

Trivedi, D. S.—The Original Home of the Āryans. *ABORI*. XX, pp. 49-68. [139]

A theory is put forward that the Biblical Garden of Eden was on the river Devika near Muṭṭān, where man was first born.

Trivedi, Prof. P. M.—Gujarāt: Highways of Āryan Migration. *JGRS*. I, Pt. 2, pp. 23-30. [140]

A tentative hypothesis to explain and interpret the possible direction of Āryan migration on the plains and the river valleys of the mainland of Gujarāt.

Assam, Burma and Ceylon

Burma.—Inscriptions of Burma. Portfolio 2. Down to 630 B. E. (1268 A. D.). Portfolio 3, 630-662 B. E. (1268-1300 A. D.) University of Rangoon Or. Studies Publication Nos. 3 and 4. 18" × 14". Oxford University Press, London, 1939. [141]

Codrington, H. W.—Ancient Land Tenure and Revenue in Ceylon, Ceylon Government Press, Colombo, 1938. [142]

Dep, A. Felix.—The "Parākrama Samudra" Scheme. *IR.* XL, pp. 303-308. [143]

Describes the scheme for the restoration of an ancient irrigation system of Ceylon, traditionally attributed to king Parākrama Bāhu. (1153-1186 A. D.)

Desai, W. S.—History of the British Residency in Burma. (1826-1840). 491 pp. The University of Rangoon, 1939. [144]

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Translation of Asaṅga's *Mahāyānasāṅgraha*, in twenty chapters.

- La somme du Grand Vehicule d'Asanga (Mahāyānasamgraha.)

Tom 1, fasc. 2, Versions tibétaine et chinoise (Hiuent-sang), chap. 3 à 10.

Tom 2, fasc. 2, Tr. et commentaire, cap. 3 à 10, 11" × 7½". Bibl. du Muséon, 7. Louvain, 1939. [255]

- Law Dr. B. C.**—Buddha and contemporary teachers. *BP*. Vol. 7, pp. 1122-1126. [256]

Describes some of the well-known teachers of Buddhism.

- Buddha's Life in Art. *JIH*. XVIII, pp. 287-319. [257]

Buddhism has been responsible for the best that we find in Indian art and literature. The Buddha, as the originator of his religion, occupied the most central position and his life and activities have come to play a great part in Buddhist Art. The author discusses at length the Buddhist art depicting the events and incidents of Buddha's life, in the sculptures of Bhārhut, Sāñchi, Bodh-Gayā, Amarāvati Nāgārjunikoṇḍa, etc.

- The Minor Anthologies of the Pāli Canon. Part III. Buddhavaṃsa: The Lineage of the Buddha and Cariya-Pitaka, or The collection of Ways of Conduct. Oxford University Press, London, 1938. [258]

- Buddha's First Discourse. *JBBRAS*. Vol. 15 (N. S.) pp. 73-76. [259]

- Some observations on the Jātakas. *JRAS*. 1939, pp. 241-251. [260]

Discusses the term *Jātaka*.

Lüders, von Heinrich.—Die Vidyādhara in der buddhistischen Litteratur und Kunst. (German text.) *ZDMG*. Vol. 93. pp. 89-104. [261]

Mehta, Ratilal, N.—Pre-Buddhist India, 9½" × 6½". xviii + 461 pp. One map. The Examiner Press, Bombay. 1939. [262]

A political, administrative, economic, social and geographical survey of ancient India based mainly on the Jātaka stories.

Nyanatiloka.—Guide through the Abhidhamma Piṭaka, being a Synopsis of the Buddhist Pāli Canon, followed by an essay on the Paticca-samuppāda. 8vo. v + 165 pp. The Associated Newspapers of Ceylon Ltd., Colombo, 1938. [263]

Przyluski, J.—Les Hommes-Dieux dans la Mythologie Bouddhique. *JA*. CCXXX, (1938). pp. 123-128. (French text). [264]

A study of god-men in Buddhist mythology, based on Pāli and Sanskrit literature.

Raghavachar, S. S.—Buddha in India. *M-B*. Vol. 47, pp. 385-393. [265]

Directs attention to the influence which the Buddha produced in Indian civilisation.

Rahder, J.—Daijo, Sk. Mahāyāna. *AcO*. XVII, pp. 1-16. (French text). [266]

Rao, P. Nagaraja.—Two Views about the Buddha. *IC*. VI, pp. 248-249. [267]

Comments on Prof. A. B. Keith's article *The Buddha as a master mind*, in *IC*. V, pp. 229-238.

Rhys Davids, Mrs. C. A. F.—Missing the essential: *NIA*. II, pp. 42-46. [268]

A sermon on Buddhism.

— The Buddha as a master mind. *IC*. V, pp. 431-432. [269]

Criticism on a remark of Prof. A. B. Keith, in his article *The Buddha as a master mind* in *IC*. V, pp. 229-238.

— A Dynamic Conception of Man. *IC*. VI, pp. 235-239. [270]

Explains the theory which the writer has held, that Buddhism started as a gospel of will, without a fit term to say so.

— A Buddhist Rubicon. *NR*. X, pp. 306-318. [271]

Discusses the great Patna Congress recorded as having been held in Aśoka's reign.

Sankalia, H. D.—Buddhism in Kāthiāwār. *BP.* Vol. 7, pp. 1127-1132. [272]

Gives a short history of Buddhism in Kāthiāwār and Western India.

Sankrityayana, Rahula.—Pramāṇavārttikavṛtti. *JBORS.* XXV, Parts 1 to 4. Appendices. [273]

The editing of this work on Buddhist logic continues.

Sastri, Pandit, M. Aiyaswami.—Bhāvaśāṅkranti Sūtra and Nāgārjuna's Bhāvaśāṅkranti Śāstra with the Commentary of Maitreyanatha: Restored from the Tibetan and Chinese Versions and edited with the Tibetan versions and Introduction, etc. Adyar Library, Madras, 1938. [274]

A detailed study of the Tibetan and Chinese texts on Buddhism.

Shankar, Gauri.—Kapphinabhyudaya. Punjab University Publication No. 26. The University of Punjab, Lahore. (Sanskrit text). [275]

Old but little known Buddhist epic poem critically edited.

Vadekar, R. D.—पातिमोक्ख. Demy 8vo. 60 pp. Aryabhushan Press, Poona, 1939. [276]

Patimokkh. Pāli text in Devanāgarī characters. The work contains regulations for outward life of the Buddhist monks and nuns.

Venkataswamy, M. S.—Bouddhamum Tamilum. (Tamil text). Pub.: Author, Mylapur. [277]

Gives a brief, critical account of the rise, growth and decline of Buddhism in the Tamil land.

Vidyasekhara, Sri Umakanta.—Foreign Connection of Buddha. Translated from Telugu by the author and read at the Third Session of the All-India Oriental Conference at Madras in 1924. 2nd Edn., Revised. Vangmaya Samiti, Madras, 1937. [278]

Tries to prove that Gautama Buddha had foreign origin and thereby, to some extent, supports the view of Dr. Spooner.

Vinananda.—A Peep into Buddhistic Literature Tripitaka. *BP.* Vol. 7, pp. 1114-1121; 1196-2014. [279]

Explains what *Tripitaka* is to Buddhists. In the second instalment *Ambatha Sutta* and *Sona-Danda Sutta* are discussed.

Vimalananda, T.—The Influence of Buddhism on the Greek System of Thought and on Christianity. From 500 B. C. to 200 A. D. *M-B.* Vol. 47, pp. 549-555. [280]

Discusses how the Indian system of thought influenced Greek philosophy and Christianity in subsequent times.

Vimuktananda, Swami.—Buddhism and the Philosophy of Nāgārjuna. *PB.* XLIV, pp. 40-44, 90-98, 144-149, 192-196. [281]

Gives a short life of Nāgārjuna and a resumé of the Hinayāna doctrine.

Wadia, Ardaser Sorabjee N.—The Message of Buddha. J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., London. [282]

Conspectus of the fundamental teachings of Buddha, with critical analysis.

Watts, Allen W.—How Buddhism came to Life. *Aa.* XXXIX, No. 10, pp. 581-586. [283]

The wide differences in the practice of an ancient Indian Philosophy in China and Japan.

Cartography

McFarland, J.—Monserrate's Map of India. *NR.* X, pp. 473-486. [284]

Discusses the map of India drawn by the famous Jesuit Monserrate.

Pithawala, Maneck B.—Sind's Changing Map. Settlements in the Lower Indus Basin (Sind). Karachi, 1939. [285]

An album containing 51 old and rare maps of Sind collected by the author, with a general note and critical explanatory note for each map.

Christianity

Cave, Sydney.—Hinduism or Christianity? A study in the distinctiveness of the Christian Message. The Haskell Lectures given in the Graduate School of Theology, Oberlin College, 1939. Demy 8vo. xiv+240 pp. Hodder & Stoughton, London, 1939. [285a]

The relation of Hinduism and Christianity is treated. The content of Christian faith in comparison to Hinduism is re-examined.

Das, Sajani Kanta.—Kripa Sashter Arthavēda. xvi+176 + 354 pp. Ranjan Publishing House, Calcutta. [286]

The book is a Catechism compiled by Fr. Manoel da Assumpção for the use of his Christians. It was written about 1734 A. D. at Nagory, in the district of Decca, and records the Bengali language as it was spoken nearly a hundred years before the first printed book of Bengali prose.

Figueiredo, Niceno de.—Pelo Clero de Goa, Duas Lendas: O Cismo de Goa e A Ignorancia do Clero Goês. (Portuguese text). 8" × 5½". xxx+409 pp. Tipografia Rangel, Bastora, 1939. [287]

A critical commentary on E. R. Hull's *Bombay Mission History*.

Hosten, Rev. H.—Catholicism in the East Indies in 1680-81. From the Latin of Fr. A. Thomas, dated Siam, Oct. 30, 1681. *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 503-532. [288]

The Latin text of privately printed for the first time in *Catalogus Sociorum et Officiorum Missionis Bombayensis et Poonensis Provinciae Germaniae*, S. J. Mense Maio 1910. Bombay, Examiner Press, is translated into English.

Mukerjee, Prof. Hari Charan.—Christianity and Islām in India. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 317-318. [289]

Shows striking points of resemblance as well as difference between Christianity and Mohāmedanism in India.

Pereira, A. B. de Bragança.—Templos levantados em Goa por Afonso de Albuquerque. (Portuguese text.) *OPP.* No. 23, pp. 125-135. [290]

Describes the churches and chapels built in Goa by the order of Afonso de Albuquerque.

Pillai, M. A. Balasubramaniam.—The adventurous life of Dom Antonio Jose de Noronha, Bishop of Halicarnasus and pseudo nephew of Madam Dupleix. *BPP.* LVI, pp. 37-41. [291]

Biographical notes on the life of the Franciscan Dom Antonio Jose de Noronha, a native of Goa, who rose to be Political Agent of Dupleix, Administrative Agent of Chanda Sahib, Diplomatic Agent of Lally Tobland, friend and adviser of Hyder Ali and of the Marathas. Military Commander and Administrator of the Provinces, and also in a way, a Bishop.

Stephan, Miss D. J.—Khristi Mahamandalachya Itihasachi Ruparesha. Outline history of the Christian Church, translated by B. N. Athawale, Crown 8vo. 144 pp. (Marāṭhi text.) Tatvavivechak Press, Bombay, 1939. [292]

Vitzthum, Elizabeth Graefin.—Die Briefe des Francisco de Xavier: 1542-1552. (German text). 336 pp. Jakob Hegner, Leipzig, 1939. [293]

A selection of letters written by St. Francis Xavier in India and Japan, with biographical comments, notes on historical events and commentary.

Dynasties of India

Altekar, A. S.—Was Jivadāman a Mahākṣatrapa more than once? *JNSI.* 1939. pp. 18-19. [294]

The relations between Jivadāman and his uncle Rudrasimha I, are still shrouded in mystery. Numismatic evidence is clear that Jivadāman occupied the exalted position of Mahākṣatrapa during the Śaka year 118 and 119. On the other hand, there is numismatic evidence to show that Jivadāman has issued coins sometimes during the years Saka 100-103.

Balasubramanyam, S. R.—The Later Cōlas: Their decline and fall. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 29-45. [295]

Basing on Tamil inscriptions, the writer narrates the rise of Kulōttuṅga III. The discussion is continued until the outward glory and expansion of the Cōla Empire to its furthest limit is reached. Concludes that the disaster to the Cōla Empire fell first on Kulōttuṅga III, and only incidentally, but more seriously, on his successor Rājarāja III.

Banerji, Adris.—The Extent of the Sena Kingdom. *JBORS.* XXV. [296]

The epigraphic evidence shows that there was a steady expansion of the Sena rule by the various members of the dynasty, the ultimate extent of territory ruled over by Lakṣmaṇasena comprising the whole of Bengal, Bihar, and parts of the present United Provinces. The rise and fall of the dynasty is discussed and conclusion is reached that there was expansion and consolidation by the various members of the dynasty before their hegemony came to an end, and they were compelled to live a precarious existence in East Bengal.

Das Gupta, Nalini Nath.—On Vainyagupta. *IC.* V, pp. 297-303. [297]

A study on the identity of Vainyagupta mentioned in the Gunaighar copper-plate inscription.

Dave, Maneklal Chakulal.—A note on the Predecessor of (the Chālukya King) Moolrāj. (Gujarāti text.) *TM.* IV, pp. 46-47. [298]

The belief that Moolrāj ascended the throne of Gujarāt and formed the Solāṅkī or the Chālukya dynasty of Gujāras, after killing his maternal uncle, is refuted.

Dikshit, S. K.—Some Light on the Chronology of the later Imperial Guptas. *IC.* V, pp. 426-429. [299]

A Study of the successors of Kumāragupta I, based mostly on the evidence of coins. The writer does not agree with those who think that Puragupta's line succeeded Skandagupta after 467 A. D. and was all over before 476 A. D. Moreover, he does not accept the identification of Bhanugupta with Nāra-Bālāditya.

——— **Chandragupta II, Sāhasāṅka** *alias* **Vikramāditya.** *IC.* VI, pp. 192-210. [300]

The writer contends that the *Jyotirvidābharaṇa* popularly attributed to Kālidāsa is in fact a work of that poet and the contemporaneity of the traditional 'nine jewels' mentioned in the work need not be regarded as fititious. "The 'jewels' including Kālidāsa flourished in the time of Śākāri Vikramāditya *alias* Sāhasāṅka, who is no other than Chandragupta II."

Ghosh, Jogendra Chandra.—Caste of the Śuṅgas. *IHQ.* XV, pp. 629-632. [301]

The Śuṅga kings are generally believed to be Brāhmaṇas, and of the Bharadvāja *gotra*, because Śuṅga happened to be a descendant of Bharadvāja. The author concludes that the Śuṅgas were Kṣatriyas.

Govindasami, S. K.—The Army of the Later Chōlas. *JBHS.* V, pp. 101-118. [302]

Interesting study of the army organised by Parāntaka, whose name is placed next to Rājārāja I, as a creative military genius.

Gupta, Parameshwarilal.—Kya Magadh ke Gupta Samrat mool roop men cheen-nivasi the? (Hindī text.) *NPP.* XLIV, pp. 263-274. [303]

Tries to prove by various sources and numismatic evidence that the founder of the Gupta Empire was a descendant of the Kushāna rulers.

Jagan Nath.—The Political situation in Māgadha in the third century A. D. *JUPHS.* XII, Pt. 2, pp. 101-106. [304]

Scytho-Kushāna domination did never exist in Māgadha; and the Kushān as had been ousted from the neighbourhood of Prayāga before the 3rd century A. D.

—Early History of the Maitrakas of Valabhi. *IC.* V, pp. 407-414. [305]

Traces the origin of the Māitrakas, and narrates the circumstances under which they established themselves in Surāṣṭra and founded the kingdom of Valabhi. The writer does not agree with some scholars in their view that the Māitrakas were a sun-worshipping people and therefore foreigners. According to the writer they were neither foreigners nor sun-worshippers.

Katare, Sant Lal.—The Rise of the Hoysalas. Part II. *NUJ.* No. 5, (1939). pp. 62-68. [306]

This article is continued from page 25 of *NUJ.* No. 4 (1938). This instalment begins with the foundation of the Hoysala Empire about 1000 A. D.

Majumdar, Sarat Sekher.—Piṭhi and Piṭhipatis. *IC.* V, pp. 377-385. [307]

The Piṭhipatis were one of the feudatories of the Pālas. The writer does not accept the view of Dr. Sten Konow that Piṭhi is modern Pisthapuram in S. India, but says Piṭhi consisted the whole of the province of Bihar, except Mithilā.

Master, Alfred.—The Order of the succession of the six Pallava kings preceding Mahendravarma I. *JRAS.* (1939). pp. 78-84. [308]

Does not agree with R. Gopalan's order of succession of the Pallava kings (*The Pallavas of Kāñchi*, pp. 49-60) and gives a revised list.

Minakshi, C.—Administrative and Social life under the Pal-lavas. 10"×7". 316 pp. 20 figures and 1 map. Madras University Press, Madras, 1938. [309]

Moraes, George M.—Haryab of Ibn Baṭṭūta. *JBBRAS*. Vol. 15, (N. S.) pp. 37-42. [310]

Haryab, a chief known to Ibn Baṭṭūta to have been the overlord of Jalāl-ud-din of Honawar has been identified with Hariharanpāla of the Gersoppa dynasty ruling over Haiga on the West Coast in 1342 A. D. The author does not agree with the identification of Sewell, Dr. Krishnaswami Aiyangar and others.

Rao, Prof. R. Subba.—The Eastern Gaṅgās and the Gaṅgā Era. *JBIIS*. V, pp. 26-38. [311]

Brings to light the dynasty called Eastern Gaṅgās that ruled over Kalinga Dēśa, and gives the initial year their era or Ś. 416-17, or A. D. 495-496.

Saletore, Dr. B. A.—The Pallava Conquest of the West Coast. *JAIRS*. XII, Pt. 4, pp. 208-216. [312]

Gives interesting details of the Āḷupas of Tūḷuva; identifies the Vallabha king conquered by the Pallavas; discusses the anti-Pallava policy of the Āḷupas, and finally the conquest of the Koṅkaṇa by Nandivarman III. But which of the two rulers of the Koṅkaṇa were subjugated by Nandivarman, Pullaśakti or Kapardin II? This question is left undetermined.

Saletore, G. N.—Karkarāja of Acalapura. *IIIQ*. XV, pp. 611-621. [313]

Two rulers of Acalapura figure in the Rāṣṭrakūṭa history. Of these, one was a contemporary of Kṛṣṇa II, but his name cannot be ascertained. The second ruler named Karkarāja is mentioned in the records of the Gaṅgās of Talakāḍ. It is shown in this paper that this Karkarāja is referred to as Karkara, a feudatory of Govinda IV, in an unpublished Śīlāhāra grant, and that he is most probably identical with Kakkala, mentioned by the great Kannada poet Pampa.

Genealogy of the Acalapura rulers is given.

Seth, H. C.—Side Lights on Aśoka the Great. *ABORI*. XX, pp. 177-187. [314]

A narrative of the less known incident in Aśoka's life.

— Candragupta Maurya and the Meharauli Iron Pillar Inscription. *NIA*. II, pp. 625-633. [315]

The writer tries to meet the difficulties raised by Dr. O. Stein as regards the identification of Candra with Candragupta Maurya I.

Sharma, Dasharatha.—The Śaka Rival of Rāmagupta. *IC.* V, pp. 328-330. [316]

According to the *Harṣacarita* Chandragupta II, killed a certain Śakapati who was sexually inclined towards the wife of another person. Śakapati is identified as a Kuṣāṇ ruler, and the woman is identified with Dhruvadēvi, wife of Rāmagupta.

Shastri, Harishankar Prabhashankar.—King Emperor Kumārapāla. (Gujarāṭi text). *TM.* No. 1, pp. 59-90. [317]

Discusses certain controversial points regarding the history of the Chālukya king Kumārapāla of Gujarāt, and supports his conclusions by contemporary literature.

Shrigonedar, G. K.—Mānasollāsa or Abhilaṣitārthacintāmaṇi. Vol. II, 18-146, pp. Gaekwārd's Oriental Series No 84. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1939. [318]

Treating of one hundred different topics connected with the Royal household and the Royal Court, by Someśvaradēva, a Chālukya king of the 12th century.

Vol. I appeared in 1925. (G. O. S. No. 28).

Sircar, Dr. Dines Chandra.—Successors of the Sātavāhanās. *JAHRs.* XII, Pt. 4, pp. 236-237. [319]

A brief criticism of Dr. B. A. Saletore's review of writer's *Successors of the Sātavāhanās in Lower Deccan.*

— The Successors of the Sātavāhanās in the Lower Deccan. xv+417 pp. University of Calcutta. 1939. [320]

The author believes that the inscriptions found in the south are those of Aśoka establishing the southern boundary of the Mauryan Empire in the days of Aśoka though Kāñchi lay outside that Empire, and that in the time of Aśoka the Mauryan frontier was probably on the river Pennar near Nellore and Chāldrug, but had not gone further down. On the origin of the Kadambas, the author says that the tradition referred to are of little historical value and that the founder of the Kadamba dynasty was named Maurya and the family name had an accidental connection with the Kadamba tree and nothing more, and appears to rely for his conclusions on totemistic affinities.

Sreenivasachar, Dr. P.—Duel Kingship in Ancient India. *JAHRs.* XII, pp. 125-134. [321]

The joint ruler of Mummaḍi-Bhima II, and Satya I; Lokamahipāla and Bhima III; Malli-Dēva and Monma-Satya II; of the Kōṇa chiefs, over the Kōṇa-sima or Kōṇa-maṇḍala, the deltaic country, at the mouth of the Godavari. The existence of the duel kingship is proved by the Pithapuram inscription of Mallidēva and Manma-Satya.

The Kōṇas were, according to the author, feudatories of the Cōlas and were later on conquered by the Kākatiyas in the time of Gaṇapati.

Telang, P. S.—Did Chandragupta Maurya belong to Gāndhāra ?
NUJ. No. 5, pp. 106-109. [322]

Discusses the origin of Chandragupta and does not agree with Dr. H. C. Seth that he belonged to Gāndhāra. Comes to the conclusion that Chandragupta belonged to Eastern India and was "unrelated to the Nāndas of Māgadha".

Venkataramanayya, N.—Pallava Nandivarman I, and Drishti-visha. *JAHRS.* XII, pp. 141-148. [323]

Discusses the Udayendiram plates which have been considered as spurious by Dr. Kielhorn, and shows they are genuine. The author then gives the event of the rule of Nandivarman I, with whom the first dynasty of Pallava kings of Kāñchi came to an end.

Vijayendra Suri, Acharya Shri.—Mahākshatrap Rājā Rudradama, (Gujarāti text). 82 pp. Yashovijayati Granthmala, Bhavnagar, 1938. [324]

Comes to the conclusion that the Western Kshatrap kings have been followers of the Jain religion, and that they came to India with the Jain Acharya Kalkacharya from Sistan.

East India Company

Banerjee, D. N.—The Resident at the Durbar (Moorshedabad). His position and functions (1765-1772). *BPP.* LVII, pp. 24-35. [325]

Describes the position and functions of the East India Company's Resident at the Court of the Nawāb of Bengal at Moorshidabad, chiefly during the period 1765-1772.

Banerjee, Romesh Chandra.—State patronage to Hindu and Muslim Religions during the East India Company's rule. *BPP.* LVI, pp. 23-36. [326]

A study of the E. I. Co.'s attitude towards Hindu and Muslim religions, in the early days, and the protest of the Christian Missionary Societies. Based on Parliamentary-papers.

Chatterji, Dr. Nandalal.—Shāh Alan at Allahabad. *JUPHS.* XII, Pt. 2, pp. 60-86. [327]

Relations between Shāh Alan and the E. I. Co. after the departure of Clive

— The Failure of Anglo-Marāṭha Negotiations regarding the Cession of Cuttack. *BPP.* LVI, pp. 58-64. [328]

Details the negotiations between Verelst and Janiji Bhonsla, for the cession of Cuttack to the English, and how it ultimately failed.

— Verelst's Rule in India. iv + 299 pp. University of Lucknow, Allahabad, 1939. [329]

Deals with the period of Henry Verelst's governorship of Bengal (1667-69).

Das Gupta, Dr. A. P.—The Beginnings of British Administration in Bengal. *CR.* Vol. 72, pp. 273-279. [330]

A study of the E. I. Company's administrative system in Bengal. Conclusion is reached that direct methods of expelling the existing rulers and setting up a new government was not resorted to. Gradually they ate into the vitals until nothing was left but the outer crust. When the time came this outer crust was thrown away and the English revealed themselves as the real rulers of Bengal.

Datta, Kalikinkar.—The Malabar Rajahs and the East India Company. *BPP.* LVII, pp. 1-9. [331]

The relations of the E. I. Company with the Rajahs of Malabar during the close of the 18th century, when the English were engaged in bitter conflicts with their most inveterate foes, Hyder and Tipū, based on Manuscript English letters.

Davies, C. Collin.—Warren Hastings and Oudh. 9" × 6". xv + 271 pp. 2 maps. Oxford University Press, 1939. [332]

The story of Warren Hastings's "iniquities" created by Burke and Macaulay, is criticised.

De, J. C.—Dutch and English Piracies in Eastern Waters and their effect on the Company's trade with India (1620-1661). *NIA.* I, pp. 649-666. [333]

Ingram, A. R.—The Gateway of India. xxix + 191. Oxford University Press, 1939. [334]

Story of William Methwold who came out to Surat in the service of the E. I. Co. as early as 1615.

Joshi, Prof. C. B.—Poona and its citizens. *BISMQ.* XX, pp. 92-97. [335]

Letter of H. D. Robertson dated Poona, 8th April, 1818.

Nagar, R. N.—Early Revenue Policy of the East India Company in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces (1801-1815). *JUPHS.* XII, Pt. 2, pp. 52-59. [336]

Shows the administrative system of the E. I. Co. alienated the sympathy of the Indian people by excluding them completely from all positions of trust and responsibility.

Noyce, Sir Frank.—Lord William Bentinck and Madras. *IR.* XL, pp. 353-356. [337]

A short note on Bentinck's administration.

Spear, Dr. T. G. Percival.—Lord William Bentinck. *JUPHS.* XII, Pt. 2, pp. 1-14. [338]

Broad outline of Bentinck's administration, based on his private papers'

- Srinivasachariar, C. S.**—A Curious Phase of Lord Pigot's Proceedings against Tanjore (1775-76). *BPP*. LVI, pp. 42-47. [339]

The object of Pigot's re-appointment to the Governorship of Madras, was the restoration of Tanjore to its dispossessed Raja Tulajaji. The Nawāb of the Carnatic opposed Pigot. The author shows how Pigot's attitude does not come out unscathed.

Economics

- Joshi, C. B.**—A Study in Economic History : Indapur Village. *BPP*. LVII, pp. 46-53. [340]

An attempt to reconstruct the economic history of the village of Indapur, from unpublished records in the Peshwa's Daftar.

- Mukerjee, Radhakamal.**—Economic Problems of Modern India. Vol. I, xix + 443. pp. Macmillan, 1939. [341]

Embodies contributions by more than a dozen distinguished British and Indian scholars.

Educational

- Chaturvedi, Ram Nihore.**—The Educational Activities and progress before the mutiny. *JIH*. XVIII, pp. 320-351. [342]

The Educational policy of the East India Company is discussed.

- Mookerjee, K. K.**—Some Aspects of Buddhist Education. *M-B*. Vol. 47, pp. 16-25. [343]

Finds that Bhuddhism exerted a considerable influence not only upon the philosophical thoughts of India and her religious ideals, but also upon the educational side.

- Mookerjee, K. M.**—Modernism in Buddhist Education. *CR*. Vol. 73, pp. 78-86. [344]

As a whole, Buddhist education is designated as monastic in character. The system is said to be a perfect and ideal system.

- Patwardhan, C. N.**—History of Education in Mediæval India. Crown 16mo. 140 pp. Pub.: Author. Ramji Assar Vidalaya, Bombay, 1939. [345]

Gives systematic account of the history and practice of education in mediæval India, as can be judged from the literary, inscriptional and traditional evidence.

Sequeira, Rev.—Discipline in India. *NR.* IX, pp. 229-250. [346]

Traces the history of Indian Education from the earliest Vedic times down to the pre-British days, and shows that the Indian conception of *discipleship*, was stricter than that now prevalent in the West.

Upadhye, Bhagwat Saran.—Education and Learning as depicted by Kālidāsa. *JBHU.* IV, pp. 42-84. [347]

A study of the references found in the work of Kālidāsa on the subject of study, teaching, student life, etc.

Epic

Bahadur, Rai Promatha Nath.—The Mahābhārata as a History and a Drama. Thacker Spink, Calcutta. [348]

Gives a summary of the historical and the dramatic episodes of the Mahābhārata.

Bailey, H. W.—The Rāma Story in Khotanese. *JAOS.* Vol. 59, pp. 460-468. [349]

Khotanese version of the well-known story of Rāma and Sita is given. The version has been adapted by means of prologue and epilogue of Buddhist teachings. Daśagriva is not slain but converted at the end of the poem. Similarly, Ravana is a worthy Buddhist in the Lankāvatara-sūtra.

Bhattacharya, M. H. S.—Mahābhārataṁ. Salya-Parva. Dwitiya-Khandam. (Bengali and English text). Royal 8vo. 129-256 pp. [350]

The original Sanskrit text of the Mahābhārata with commentary known as Bhārata-Bhava-Dīpa of Nilakanta and Bhārata-Kaumudī. Bengali translation by the editor.

Edgerton, Franklin.—The Epic Thrishtubh and its Hyper-metric Varieties. *JAOS.* Vol. 59, pp. 159-174. [351]

A critical study of the *tristubh-jagati* verses of certain parts of the Mahābhārata.

Guha, Rajanikanta.—The Three Types of Civilisation in the Rāmāyaṇa. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 69-79. [352]

The three types are the king of Ayodhya, the Vanaras and the ruler of Lankā. The writer differentiates the three types of civilisation from each other.

Guha, Govindanath.—Arsham Bharatam Vaiyasikam. Part II. (Sanskrit text). Double Crown 16mo. 8+2+838 pp. The Editor, Sitala Press, Calcutta, 1939. [353]

Contains the original Sanskrit text of the Mahābhārata from the *Udyoga-parva* up to the *Svargārohaṇa-parva*, with notes on important words by the editor.

- Karmarkar, A. P.**—Dr. V. S. Sukthankar's theory of the Bhrguisation of the original Bharata and the light it throws on the Dravidian problem. *ABORI*. XX, pp. 21-24. [354]

Draws attention to Sukthankar's work in connection with the editing of the Mahābhārata, and specially his activities in connection with the history of the Bhṛgu.

- Katre, S. M.**—Apropos Epic Iyat. *BOCRI*. I, pp. 8-13. [355]
A note on the Epic use of the Optative form *iyat*.

- M. N. S.**—The Age of the Mahābhārata. *SC*. IV, pp. 482-486. [356]

Disagrees with Prof. P. C. Sen Gupta that the great fight between the Pandavas and the Kauravas took place in 2449 B. C. The writer contends that the battle scenes recorded in the Epic are merely invented stories.

- Sen, Dines Chandra.**—Rāmāyaṇi Katha. (Bengali and Sanskrit text). Double Crown 16mo. 10 + 1 + 215 pp. Gurudas Chatterjee & Sons, Calcutta, 1939. [357]

Critical delineation of the prominent character in the Rāmāyaṇa with an essay on the state of society portrayed therein. Foreword by Rabindra Nath Tagore.

- Sen Gupta, P. C.**—Bharata-Battle Tradition. *JRASBL*. IV, pp. 393-413. [358]

Examines the three traditions, (1) the Āryābhata tradition that it was fought in 3102-3101 B. C. (2) the Vṛddha Garga tradition that the Yudhishtira era began from 2449 B. C. and (3) the Puranic tradition or traditions which variously state that the time-interval between the birth of Parikshit to the accession of Mahāpadma Nanda, was either 1015, 1050, 1125 or even 1500 years.

The writer relies on the Vṛddha Garga tradition that the Yudhishtira era began in 2449 B. C. and concludes, on the evidence of the *Mahābhārata* itself, that the great fight took place in the same year. The Āryābhata tradition and the Purāṇic testimony that do not support this date are regarded as erroneous.

- The Age of the Mahābhārata. *SC*. V, pp. 26-29. [359]

Gives astronomical references collected from the battle books of the *Mahābhārata*, to justify his conclusion that the Bharata battle was fought in 2449 B. C. between the dates, the 4th and 21st November of that year.

- Shah, S. K.**—Vyas Vachanamrita. (Gujarāti text). Crown 16mo. 134 pp. Diamond Jubilee Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [360]

An account of the life of Nala and Damayanti translated into Gujarāti from *Mahābhārata*.

Shastri, Bhujabali.—Observations regarding Draupadi's having five husbands. (Hindī text). *JAN.* V, pp. 137-140. [361]

The traditional belief that Draupadi was the wife of the five Pandava brothers, is refuted.

Sivaramamurti, C.—Some Architectural Passages in the Rāmāyaṇa. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 87-92. [362]

A short paper pointing out various passages of Vālmiki describing the various well-known sculptures.

Sluszkiewicz, E.—Przyczynki do badan nad dziejami redakey Ramayany. Contributions à l'histoire des recensions du Ramayana avec résumé français. Polska Akad. Umiejetności, Mem. de la Commission Or. No. 30. 9½" × 6½". Krakow, 1938. [363]

Sukthankar, V. S.—Epic Questions: Does Indra assume the form of a swan? *BDCRI.* I, pp. 1-7. [364]

The question discussed is the one that has caused so much confusion and misunderstanding. In defence of the reading *hasyarupena samkarab* adopted in the Poona Critical Edition of the Mahābhārata (Adi. 57-21) as against the vulgate reading *hamsarupena cesvarab* supported by Vinternitz and Meyer, a fresh documentary evidence of the newly discovered eight hundred years old Nepali MS. has been adduced in the note. It has been doubted whether Indra in the contest could have had any reason for assuming the form of *hamsa* (swan) as suggested by Meyer. Conclusion is reached that *Yastirupena* is the correct original.

— The Mahābhārata—Udyogaparvan. Fac. 9. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. [365]

Consists of 100 chapters of the Udyogaparvan.

Tadpatrikar, S. N.—वरप्रप्ति म्हणजेच महाभारत अरण्यकपर्वीतर्गत कुण्डलाहरण. Crown 16mo. 155 pp. Pub.: Author. Hanuman Press, Poona, 1939. [366]

A study of how Indra got from Karna, the latter's ear-rings and armour, as told in the Aranyaka Parva of the Mahābhārata. Sanskrit verses and Marāṭhi translation.

Epigraphy and Palaeography

Acharya, Vaidya Jadavji Trikamji and Somanath Sarma.—Kasyapasamhita. (Sanskrit text) Nepal Sanskrit Series No. 1, Jadavji Trikamji Acharya, Bombay. [367]

The text is based on a palm leaf manuscript recovered in fragments by the editors.

Ahmad, Maulavi Shamsuddin.—Three Inscriptions of Bengal. *EIM.* 1935-1936. pp. 57-60. [368]

(1) Arabic inscription from Hatkhola, dated 868 H. records the erection of a mosque. (2) From Inchlabazar (Burdwan), Arabic dated 1115 H. records the erection of a mosque. (3) Persian, records the chronogram of the mosque mentioned in Inscription (2) above.

Aiyer, K. V. Subrahmanya.—Thiruppuvanam Plates of Jata-varman Kulasekhara I. *EI.* XXV, pp. 64-96. [369]

A set of twelve copper-plates in possession of the Trustees of Tiruppuvanam temple in the Ramnad district, are re-edited. The inscription is in two parts. The first gives the mythical genealogy of the Pandyas, and records the determination of the boundaries of a village which was called after Rājagambhiradēva, in the 25th year of his reign. The second part opens with the usual eulogy of king Jatavarman Kulasekhara, and is followed by the names of the writer of the document and the signatories who attested it.

Ayyar, A. S. Ramanatha.—Ambasamudram Inscription of Solanralaikonda. *EI.* XXV, pp 35-42. [370]

The inscription which is edited here is engraved on the south wall of the Eriechavudaiyar shrine at Ambasamudram. It is in Vattelutu characters and is attributed to 10th century A. D. In the inscription the Chola king Parakesarivarman Adiya-Karikala I, claims to have cut off the head of Veera-Pandya. The record is dated 15 + 5th year of the Pandya king Solan-ralai-konda Vira-Pandya; from which the writer concludes that A. D. 947 to 966 was the period of reign of Vira-Pandya.

Barua, Beni Madhava.—Emperor Kharvela's Inscription of Hathi Gumphā. (Hindi text). *JAN.* V, pp. 25-35. [371]

Gives the reading of this historical and most ancient inscription of Orissa, which contains reference to Jainism.

Bose, Nirmal Kumar.—An illustrated Manuscript from Orissa. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 95-97. [372]

Describes the palm-leaf Manuscript of Gītāgovinda of Jayadeva discovered in Orissa.

Chakravarti, N. P.—Rewah Plates of the time of Trailokyamalladeva: (Kalachuri) year 963. *EI.* XXV, pp. 1-6. [373]

A set of copper-plates found in 1929 at Dhureti in Rewah State, are edited. It is a deed of mortgage dated 1212, in the time of Trailokyamalladeva.

Chakravarti, S. N.—Development of the Bengali Alphabet from the fifth century A. D. to the end of the Muhammadan Rule. *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 351-391. [374]

A palæographic study of the development of the Bengali alphabet, and connects it with certain ancient proto-types in the pictographic writings of the Indus Valley.

Das Gupta, N. N.—On the Verse in the Khalimpur Copper-Plate Inscription of Dharmapāla. *IC.* V, pp. 433-434. [375]

Points out the 13th Verse of the Inscription, which conveys that parrots and the like birds were trained in those days to sing the praise of kings.

Dikshit, S. K.—Ellora Plates of Dantidurga: Śaka 663. *EI.* XXV, pp. 25-31. [376]

A set of two copper-plates of Rāshtrakūṭa king Dantidurga is edited. It is the earliest dated record of the Imperial Rāshtrakūṭa dynasty so far known. The plates were discovered at Ellora and were subsequently purchased by the Archaeological Survey of India.

Diskalkar, D. B.—Ten Fragments of Stone Inscriptions and a clay seal from Vala. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 1-8. [377]

Ten pieces of stone inscriptions and a clay seal found about 25 years ago in the ruins of ancient Valabhi in Kāthiāwār, are edited for the first time.

— Inscriptions of Kathiawad. *NIA.* I, pp. 686-696, 724-739; II, pp. 25-41. [378]

Continued from *NIA.* I (1938) p. 590, and describes further inscriptions.

Ganguly, D. C.—A note on the Mallasarul Copper-plate of Vijayasena. *IC.* VI, pp. 106-107. [379]

A supplementary note on Mr. N. G. Majumdar's reading of the plates in *EI.*, p. 158.

Gracias, Amancio.—Inscrições e Epitafios nas igrejas de Bombaim. (Portuguese text). *OOP.* No. 23, pp. 1-23. [380]

Gives inscriptions on tomb-stones from the Gloria Church; Byculla, Bombay.

Harichandran, Lakshiminarayana.—The Inscriptions of Padmana Deb of Tekkali. *JBHS.* V, pp. 39-41. [381]

A brief reading of inscriptions on various idols in the temple of Radhakanta Mutt, and their translations.

— (1) The Sword Inscription of Gajapati Narayana Deb.

(2) Copper-plate charter of Madhusudan Chottra. *JAIRS.* XII, pt. 4, pp. 233-234. [382]

Notes on Urdu inscription on the sword of the ruler of Tekkali, dated 1799 A. D. and a copper-plate inscription of the Raja of Jalantara, dated 1753 A. D.

Kokil, Muhammad Umar.—A Supplement to the Inscriptions of the Islāmic period from Broach. (Gujarāti text). *TM.* No. 3, pp. 318-319. [383]

Gives supplementary information to Munshi and Iazi's article on the subject, in *TM.* IV, No. 3, pp. 310-317.

- Konow, Sten.**—A Greek Term in an Indian Inscription. *JRAS.* 1939. pp. 265-266. [384]

The inscription referred to is the Bajaur inscription of the time of the Maharaja Minedrā (*E.I.* XXIV, No. 1). The writer does not accept Majumdar's reading, and points out that the word Anamkaya which occurs in the inscription is not an Indian word, but Greek.

- Krishna Rao, B. V.**—An Inscription of Virachoda at Mukhalingam. *JAHS.* XII, p. 140. [385]

- Law, Bimala Churn.**—Bhikshunis in Indian Inscriptions. *EI.* XXV, pp. 31-34. [386]

Puts together the evidences which Indian inscriptions bear to the existence of the Buddhist Bhikshuni (nuns) order in India, and comes to the conclusion that the order ceased to be in India proper even prior to the Muslim conquest.

- Lele, Chintamani Balvant and Kapshe Purushottam Trim-bak.**—Vikram Samvat 1331 Kā Ēk Dan Patra. (Hindi text.) *NPP.* XLIV, pp. 283-288. [387]

Copper-plate grant discovered by Pandit Subrahmanya at Onkareshwar Mandhata (C.P.) in 1939, is edited. Gives genealogy of the Paramar rulers.

- Mirashi, Prof. V. V. and L. R. Kulkarni.**—Ramtek Stone Inscription of the time of Rāmachandra. *EI.* XXV, pp. 7-20. [388]

An inscription of 75 lines on a large stone fixed in the front wall of the *garbhagrha* in the temple of Lakshmaṇa at Ramtek, is edited.

- Mookerjea, Dharendra Nath.**—Mandasor Inscription of Kumāragupta. *IC.* V, pp. 331-332. [389]

A short note on revised reading.

- Munshi, Dhauprasad C. and Bharuchna Ismael Yugama Iazi.**—Inscriptions of the Muslim rule from Broach. (Gujarati text). *TM.* IV, No. 3, pp. 310-317. [390]

Fifteen Persian and Arabic inscriptions from Broach are edited.

- Panchamukhi, R. S.**—Kanteru Plates of Salankayana Vijaya-Skanda-varman, *EI.* XXV, pp. 42-47. [391]

The writer has re-edited the two sets of Kanteru plates. Points out that the grant is of Vijaya-Skandavarman and not of Vijaya-Nandivarman as has been previously read by Mr. Lakshmana Rao in *JAHS.* I, p. 21 ff.

- Pisharoti, Prof. K. R.**—The Inscriptions of Sarvanganatha. *BRVRI.* VII, pp. 83-101. [392]

Three Sanskrit inscriptions, alleged to belong to king Aditya Varma and published in the *Travancore Archaeological Series*, Vol. I, pp. 171-173, are studied. Conclusion is reached that the identification by the late Sundaram Pillai and accepted by the late Gopinatha Rao, is untenable.

Pissurlencar, Panduranga.—Inscrições Pre-Portugueses de Goa. (Portuguese text). *OOP*. No. 22, pp. 381-460. 31 plates. [393]

Large number on inscriptions of Pre-Portuguese times found in Goa territory, are described and edited. Out of these inscriptions four are Persian of the 16th century, and the rest are in Sanskrit and Kanarese of earlier dates.

——— *Cartas de Mercê a um Astrologo de Pondã.* (Portuguese text). *OOP*. No. 23, pp. 118-124. [394]

Two documents, one Persian and the other Mārāṭhī, of the time of Adil Shāh, concerning the district of Pondã in Goa are described and edited.

Poduval, Vasudeva R.—Inscriptions. Travancore Arch. Ser. Vol. 8. Text of Inscriptions. 13"×9". Trivandrum, 1938. [395]

Ramdle, H. N.—An Unpublished India Office Plates of the Vākāṭaka Maharāja Devasena. *NIA*. II, pp. 177-180. [396]

Describes the first plate of a set of which other plates are evidently lost. It is addressed to Devasena's lieges, soldiers, officials, officers of justice and others, in the Nangara division, informing that he has granted the Dharmasvan in Bhavasvamin, the village of Yappajjā, together with.....

Rao, B. V. Krishna.—Leburu Grant of Kṛṣhnadevarāya. *JAHS*. XII, pt. 4, pp. 223-232. [397]

Grant of Kṛṣhnadevarāya of Vijayanagra is edited for the first time from the original plates. The plates are dated 1528-29 A. D.

Saksena, Ram Singh.—Some Moslem Inscriptions from Gwalior State. *ETM*. 1935-36. pp. 52-57. [398]

Four Persian Inscriptions from Gwalior State are edited and translated.

- (1) Of Sikandar Shāh Loḍī, dated 911 H. The inscription is a poetic chronicle of the Fort of Iskandarabad.
- (2) An Imperial mandate enjoining the Muḥamedans to guard against contumelious behaviour towards a Hindu temple. Undated.
- (3) From the mausoleum of Hazrat Muḥammad Ghauth. Dated 1015 H.
- (4) From a tomb stone, Dated 1008 H.

Sandesara, Bhogilal Jaychand.—Some unpublished inscriptions. (Gujarāṭi text). *TM*. IV, No. 2. pp. 192-198. [399]

Four inscriptions from Gujarāt are translated into Gujarāṭi. (1) Inscription dated 1284 V. S. of Soma, the grand-father of Vastupāla, from Patan. (2) Kumarpāl's inscription from Prabhas Patan, (3) Muḥammad Shah's inscription from Patan, dated S. 1594 and (4) Inscription dated S. 1300 from a pedestal of a Jain image of Shreyansanath.

Sastri, Hirananda.—Scroll-Letters of the Jains. *Aa.* XXXIX, No. 11, pp. 630-634. [400]

Describes some *Vijñapati-Patras* found in Central Asia by Sir Aurel Stein.

Sharma, Har Dutt.—An unpublished inscription of Paramāras. *PO.* IV, pp. 22-27. [401]

A set of copper-plates of Haricandradēva are translated. The plates are dated Ś. 1214; the writing is in Devanagiri script with पृष्टमात्रा's. It is a grant of 16 *paḍas* to 19 Brāhmins.

Sircar, Dines Chandra.—Two Liṅgarāja Temple Inscriptions. *IC.* VI, pp. 71-76. [402]

Records from the Liṅgarāja temple at Bhuvaneśvara in the Puri district of Orissa. They belong to the time of the Eastern Gaṅgā king Annaṅga-bhūma III.

—— A note on the Dāmodarpur Grant of the time of Budhagupta and Jayadatta. *IC.* V, pp. 432-433. [403]

This is one of the five plates of the Gupta period, discovered at Dāmodarpur in the Dinājpur district in Bengal. (Cf. *EL.* XV, p. 138) The writer suggests a correction.

Upadhye, A. N.—On the authorship of a Maṅgala verse in inscriptions. *NIA.* II, pp. 111-112. [404]

The authorship of the Maṅgala verse found on Jaina inscriptions is attributed to Akalaṅka.

Upadhyaya, S. C.—A copper-plate Grant of Mummanirājā : Śaka 971. *EI.* XXV, pp. 53-61. [405]

The grant consists of three plates of the Śilhāra king Māmvāni dated Ś. 971 (A. D. 1049). The village of Kichchhita was granted to twelve Brāhmins to enable them to carry on their religious duties.

—— A Grant of the Western Chālukya Vijayāditya. Śaka 653. *EI.* XXV, pp. 21-31. [406]

A set of three copper-plates of Vijayāditya of the Western Chālukyas, dated Ś 653, are edited. It is a grant of a village (?) to Bhavasvāmi Bhaṭṭa of Viśvāmītra-gotra, son of Paśupatiśarman.

Venkataramanayya, N.—A Note on Neleviḍu. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 233-239. [407]

Discusses the word *neleviḍu* which is found in the South Indian inscriptions, and concludes that it means "permanent residence," and not "permanent capital" as interpreted by Dr. Fleet.

Verma, B. D.—Ādil Shāhi Epigraphy in the Deccan. *JUB.* VIII, No. 1, pp. 13-51. [408]

Notices some inscriptions of Ādil Shāh, from Miraj and Kolhāpūr.

Yazdani, G.—Some unpublished inscriptions from the Bombay Presidency. *EIM.* 1935-36. pp. 36-47. [409]

Twenty-two Persian inscriptions from the Bombay Presidency are edited and translated. Of these 13 belong to Ahmednagar, 5 to Satārā, 2 to Surat and 2 to Broach.

— Inscription of Mubārak Shāh Khaljī from Jalor, Jodhpur State. *EIM.* 1935-36. pp. 49-50. [410]

A Persian inscription of which a portion is missing. It is also presumed that the two pieces of which the inscription consists, may not be of the same inscription. Only a few words can be deciphered.

— An Old Urdu Inscription of Aḥmad Shāh II of Gujarāt. *EIM.* 1935-36. pp. 50-51. [411]

The inscription, apart from its linguistic interest, is of extreme importance on account of its artistic and historic significance, for it is written in *Thulth* style of a beautiful type, and contains the genealogy of Gujarāt kings, beginning from Aḥmad Shāh II. It is dated 1556 A. D.

— A Qutb Shāh Inscription from Patancheru, Medak District. Hyderabad State. *EIM.* 1935-36. pp. 60-62. [412]

A Persian inscription. Records the building of a vault, and refers to an *inām* land and to a mosque with a prayer-hall and enclosure. There are two dates in this epigraph, 976 H. and 984 H.

The Bi-lingual Inscription of Qutb'u'd-Dīn from the Rasul Khanji Museum, Junagarh. *EIM.* 1935-36. pp. 48-49. [413]

The Persian text is in three lines and records the construction of a *minar*. The Sanskrit portion which has been edited by Dr. B. Ch. Chhabra, only some stray letters can be read. The date is, if correctly read, 1457 A. D.

— Inscriptions from Kalyāni. *EIM.* 1935-36. pp. 1-14. [414]

15 inscriptions from the Kalyāni Fort are edited and translated.

— Inscriptions from Muḍgal. *EIM.* 1935-36. pp. 14-19. [415]

7 Persian inscriptions from Muḍgal are edited.

— Inscriptions from the Taltam Fort. *EIM.* 1935-36. pp. 20-21. [416]

Two Persian inscriptions from Taltam Fort some ten miles from Ajantā, are edited. They are of Shāh Murtaza dated 189 H. Of Aurangzeb dated 1116 H.

— Some New Inscriptions from Golconda and Hyderabad. *EIM.* 1935-36 (Pub. 1939). pp. 21-33. [417]

Yazdani, G.—Two Mughal Inscriptions from Anād near Hyderabad State. *EIM.* 1835-36. (Pub. 1939). pp. 33-34. [418]

— Two New Inscriptions from the Bidar District, Hyderabad State. *EIM.* 1935-36. (Pub. 1939). [419]

Genealogy and Chronology

Athalye, V. V.—आढल्ये घराण्याचा इतिहास. History of the Athalye family. (Marāṭhī text). Crown 8vo. 440 pp. Samarth Bharat Press, Poona, 1939. [420]

Burn, R.—The Genealogy of Aḥmad Shāh III of Gujarāt. *JNSI.* 1939. p. 42. [421]

Based on the interesting inscription published by Mr. G. Yazdani in *EIM.* 1936-39. It clears up a doubtful reading on certain coins of Gujarāt Sultans.

Deo, B. Singh.—Nandpur. Part I. With an introduction by Dr. Ba. Seshagiri Rao. 6" × 9½". viii + vii + 156 pp. Cuttack, 1939. [422]

A reconstruction of Jeypore family of Orissa. The Jeypore Rāj-family is claimed to be descended from Orissa Gadjaths which in their turn go back to the break-up of the Orissa Gajapati Kingdom of Prataparada Dēo in the five Northern Circars of the Deccan after the Bhamani Kingdom came to an end about 1526.

Devdasji, Mahaut.—इंकपुर माहात्म्य (Hindī text). Crown 16mo. 136 pp. Sarasvat Printing Press, Umareth, 1939. [423]

An account of the greatness of Ramchhodrai of Dakore.

Dhabu, D. G.—कुलाबकर आंग्रे सरखेल. (Marāṭhī text). Demy 8vo. 776 pp. Karnatak Press, Bombay, 1939. [424]

Kolaba Āngre Sarkhel. A history of the Angria family of Kolaba.

Dole, S. S.—३

(Marāṭhī text). Crown 16mo. 20 pp. Pub.: Author. Dnyan Vilas, Poona, 1938. [425]

An account for the Shak year 1859 of the palanquin procession from Miraj to Sajjangad of Venabai, a disciple of Rāmdās.

Gode, P. K.—Notes on Indian Chronology. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 97-102. [426]

The antiquity of the lost Medical treatise by Khāranādi in the light of the leaf of the Khāranāda-Nyāsa newly discovered at Gilgit.

Gode, P. K.—Date of the Grammarian Bhīmasena. Before A. D. 600. *NIA*. II, pp. 108-110. [427]

Basing on Umāsvāti's *bhāṣya*, the date of the grammarian is considered earlier than A. D. 600.

— Date of Ānandapūrṇa alias Vidyā-Sāgara, the Commentator of the Mahābhārata. Between A. D. 1200-1350. *BISMQ*. XX, pp. 29-36. [428]

— The Date of the Kāyastha Parabodharmadarśa of Nilakaṇṭha Sūri and identification of its author in contemporary records. *JOR*. XIII, pp. 129-139. [429]

— Prabhākarabhaṭṭa, the brother of Ratnākarabhaṭṭa, the guru of Sevai Jaising of Amber. *IC*. V, pp. 293-296. [430]

— Vañcheśvara alias Kutti Kavi and his contact with the Southern Marāṭha country. *ABORI*. XX, pp. 9-20. [431]

Harichandan, Lakshminarayana.—Genealogy of the Gaṅgā Dynasty of Kaliṅga. *JBHS*. V, pp. 153-159. [432]

Hittalmani, M. C.—

(Marāṭhī text). 52 pp. Author. Bagalkot Printing Press, Bagalkot, 1939. [433]

An account of the family of Rao Saheb B. J. G. Shastri, Educational Inspector, Southern Division, Bombay Province.

Kavi, M. Ramkrishna.—Date of Sāgaranandin. *NIA*. II, pp. 413-419. [434]

Kedar, T. J.—Kālidās: His Birth-Place and Date. *NUJ*. No. 5 (1939). pp. 1-22. [435]

Studies the clue furnished by the *Meghadūta*, and concludes that Kālidāsa must be placed before 57 B.C. (see *Introduction*).

Marmarkar, R. D.—The authorship and date of the Mṛcchakaṭika. *NIA*. II, pp. 76-85. [436]

The authorship is ascribed to Daṇḍin, and the date is to about seventh century A. D.

Mookerjee, Dharendra Nath.—Chronology of the Kāmarūpa Kings. *IN*. V, pp. 367-378. [437]

The writer does not find any evidence that almost immediately after the death of Bhāskaravarma, Śālastambha usurped the throne of Kāmarūpa. He examines this question and fixes the chronology of the Kāmarūpa Kings.

Ray, Amarnath.—The date of Madhusūdana Sarasvatī. *IC.* V, pp. 326-328. [438]

Accepts the date 1500 A. D. as safe.

Sarcar, D. C.—Chandaḥsūtra of Piṅgala. *IC.* VI, pp. 110-112. [439]

Offers a few suggestions regarding the date of Piṅgala's *Chandaḥsūtra*.

Sarma, K. Madhava Krishna.—The date of the Mahiṣa-śatakavyākhyā. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 207-208. [440]

Sastri, Dewan Bahadur, K. S. Ramaswami.—A note on the date of Vātsyāyana. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 140-142. [441]

A short paper concluding that Vātsyāyana was posterior to the Sūtrakāras and Patañjali, and prior to Kālidāsa and belong to the second century B. C.

Sathe, B. M.—साठे-कुल वृत्तान्त. सुसेरी शाखा, केलशी व वाई, (Marāṭhī text). Crown 16mo. 153 pp. P. P. Sathe, Janardan Sadashiv Ltd. Press, Poona, 1939. [442]

History of the Sathe family of Kelshi, district Ratnagiri, and Wai in Satārā district.

Seth, H. C.—Buddha Nirvāṇa and some other dates in ancient Indian Chronology. *IC.* V, pp. 305-317. [443]

Sharma, Dasharatha.—Vatsabhaṭṭi's Praśasti. *IC.* IV, p. 110. [444]

A short note, disagreeing with K. R. Pisharoti's date of Vatsabhaṭṭi's *praśasti*.

Shastri, Bhujabali.—Was Vadibha Dēo contemporary of Akalaṅka Dēo? (Hindī text). *JAn.* V, pp. 78-87. [445]

Refutes the belief of some scholars that Vadibhan Dēo was contemporary of Akalaṅka.

Sircar, D. C.—Date of Patañjali's Mahābhāṣya. *IHQ.* XV, pp. 633-638. [446]

Points out that the present text of the *Mahābhāṣya* does not date earlier than 2nd century A. D. The question of Patañjali's date has been the subject of much controversy. The date is fixed to 150-140 B. C.

Vidyanidhi, Lalmohan.—Sambandhanirnay. Part I. Second Appendix. (Bengali text). Double Crown 16mo. pp. 6 + 19 + 384. Manikchandra Baṭṭāchāryya, Calcutta, 1939. [447]

Deals with the families and family histories of the various *Raḍhi* and *Varendra* Brāhmīns of Bengal.

Geography and Travels

- Ahmad, Nafis.**—Muslim Contributions to Geography. *JMGA.* XIV, pp. 415-422. [448]

The Arabs increased the geographical knowledge of new lands in Asia and Africa, and contributed to methods of geographical interpretations, which can be regarded as the earliest beginnings of a "regional conception."

- Basu, Srimati Hemnalini.**—*Pather Smrti*. (Bengali text). Double Crown 16mo. pp. 2+194. Brajendra Mohan Datta, at Bharati Printing Works, Calcutta, 1939. [449]

An account of the writer's journey to Kedar and Badarikasram, well-known places of Hindu Pilgrimage, and other places.

- Buchanan, Francis.**—An account of the district of Bhagalpur in 1810-11. Patna, 1939. [450]

- Chakraborty, Chandra.**—Reflections on Indian Travels. Vijaya Krishna Bros., Calcutta. [451]

A historical and geographical dictionary on India.

- Devi, Srimati Basantakumari.**—*Himālay-yātrāpathe*. (Bengali text). Demy 12mo. pp. 1+1+62. 1 map. Pub.: Vidyut Kumar Ray, Calcutta, 1939. [452]

An itinerary of the sacred places of the Hindus in the Himālayas.

- Ganguli, Subodh Chandra.**—*Suraloker Sandhane*. (Bengali text). Double Crown 16mo, 2+144 pp. Ranaghat Sahitya Sansad, Nadia, 1939. [453]

An account of the author's journey to different places in India including Hardwar and Kashmir.

- Geddes, Arthur.**—Dynamic Problems of Geographical Reconnaissance in India. *JMGA.* XIV, pp. 49-59. [454]

Notes made in the course of rapid tours in different regions of India.

- Gosh, Jyotischandra.**—*Dakshin-Bharat-Pathe*. (Bengali text). 7"×5". 6+307 pp. Bhuban Mohan Mujumdar, Calcutta, 1939. [455]

An account of the author's visit to various shrines and sacred places in Southern India.

- Greenlee, W. B.**—The Voyage of Pedro Alvares Cabral to Brazil and India. Translated with introduction and notes. 9"×6". Hakluyt Society, 1938. [456]

Kalelkar, Dattatreya B.—Himālaya No Pravas. (Gujarāti text). 5th Edn. Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1938. [457]

Book of travels in the Himālayas.

Rohr, Ch. Von.—Neue Quellen zur zweiten Indienfahrt Vasco da Gama. (Quellen u. Forschungen zur Geschichte der Geographie etc.) Vol. 3. 9½" × 6½". K. F. Koehler, Leipzig, 1939. [458]

Ross, Frank E.—Central Asia: Personal Narrative of General Josiah Harlan. 1823-1841. 163 pp. Luzac, London, 1939. [459]

Shastri, G. A. and H. N. Shastri.—Mumbai Ilakani Bhugol. (Gujarāti text). Crown 16mo. 144 pp. Sunder Printing Press, Surat, 1939. [460]

Geography of the Bombay Province.

Srinivasachariar, C. S.—Presidential Address at the Ninth Geographical Conference of the Madras Geographical Association. *JMGA*. XIV, pp. 132-145. [461]

Traces the growth of Madras.

Subrahmanyam, M. A.—The Geographical Personality of India. *JMGA*. XIV, pp. 1-48. [462]

The Presidential Address delivered at the section of Geography and Geodesy in the Session of the Indian Science Congress Association held at Lahore, January 4, 1939.

Subrahmanyam, N.—Epic of Mount Everest. *JMGA*. XIV, pp. 188-192. [463]

Tells the story of several attempts made to climb Mount Everest.

— The Direct Study of Geography. *JMGA*. XIV, pp. 435-438. [464]

Hints and suggestions for the expression of the facts of local geography.

Venkataramanayya, M.—Notes on the Ancient Political Geography of South India. *JOR*. XIII, pp. 307-311. [465]

Identifies Prehara mentioned in the Talgunda inscription of Kakustha-Varman Kadamba.

Warnsink, J. C. M.—Itinerario, Voyage afte Schipvaert van Jan Huygen van Linschoten naer Oost ofte Portugaels Indien 1579-1592. (Dutch text). Dl. IV, en V. Linschoten-Ver. 1939. [466]

Gujarat and Kathiawar

Agrawala, Vasudeva.—Identification of the Rabāris from Sanskrit Literature. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 149-151. [467]

Traces the name *Rabāris* from Sanskrit literature and comes to the conclusion that Aḍaḍaḍa is intimately connected with *Arbārī*.

Ali, Syed Nawab.—Mirat-i-Ahmadī; by Ali Maḥammad Khān, the last of Mughal Dewans of Gujarāt. Vol. II. Gaekwad's Oriental Series No. 34. 633 pp. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1938. [468]

Vol. I appeared in 1926 (G. O. S. No. 33).

Commissariat, M. S.—A History of Gujarāt, including a Survey of its chief architectural monuments and inscriptions. With an introduction by Sir E. Denison Ross. Vol. I. 1297-8 to 1573. 9½" × 6". lxxxix + 620 pp. Numerous illustrations. Longmans, Green, 1938. [469]

A comprehensive history of Gujarāt from the remote days of Chandragupta Maurya to the last days of Muzaḥfar III, the last of the Gujarāt Sultans. With two chapters on Bassein and the Portuguese during the 16th and 17th centuries.

Darghawala, Imamuddin Sadruddin.—Rebellions in Gujarāt during the reign of Muḥammad Tughluq. (Gujarāṭī text). *TM.* IV, pp. 1-12. [470]

A historical review of the political risings at different places in Gujarāt during the rule of Muḥammad Bin Tughluq, 748-752 A. H.

Dikshit, S. K.—Some Early Gurjara Settlements. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 126-133. [471]

The origin of the Gurjaras is discussed, and the various places in which they settled are defined.

Divatia, H. V.—Research in Gujarāt. *JGRS.* I, No. 1, pp. 1-5. [472]

Address delivered at the First Annual General Meeting of the Gujarāt Research Society, Bombay, on 5th February, 1938.

Hosten, Rev. H.—Description of Indostan and Gujarāt by Manuel Godinho de Eredia, 1611. *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 533-566. [473]

This is British Museum Addl. MS. 9854. Fols. 77r-81v. Translated from the original Portuguese.

Jhaveri, K. M.—The Power of Attorney (Mukhtarnāma) executed by the Nawāb of Bharuch in favour of Seth Lalloobhai of that place. (Gujarāti text). *TM.* III, No. 4, pp. 447-452. [474]

Lalloobhai was the Hindu Minister of Nawāb Muazis Khān Imtra-zuddaulah Dilerjung (1768-1772). The document was executed to empower Lalloobhai to settle several points of difference with Governor Hornby at Bombay in 1771.

Kamdar, Prof. K. H.—Research Work in Baroda State. *JGRS.* I, Pt. 1, pp. 33-38. [475]

A brief note on the work done by H. H. the Mahārājā Sayājī Rāo Gaekwār's Government, for the history, literature and culture of Gujarāt.

Kapadia, Motichand Girdharlal.—Gujarāt during the tenth century. (Gujarāti text). *TM.* No. 4, pp. 468-499; IV, Pt. 1, pp. 13-39. [476]

Draws a picture of social, political and economic conditions prevailing in Gujarāt during the 10th century A. D. based on Sri Siddharashi dated Samvat 962.

Previous instalment of this series has appeared in *TM.* II, No. 3.

Kokil, Muhammad Umar.—The Arabic History of Gujarāt. (Gujarāti text). *TM.* IV, pp. 109-115, 169-182, 260-270. [477]

Translates into Gujarāti the text of the history of Gujarāt from the Arabic.

Master, Karim Mahomed.—Gujarātna Musalmano. Part I. 282 pp. (Gujarāti text). Mahavir Jain Printing Press, Junagadh, 1938. [478]

Translation into Gujarāti of Section I, Part II, of Volume IX of the *Bombay Gazetteer* series of the *Musal māns in Gujarāt*.

Meghani, Jhaverchand.—Puratan Jyot. (Gujarāti text). Crown 16mo. 232 pp. R. R. Sheth & Co., Bombay, 1939. [479]

The Ancient Glory. A collection of stories of old Kathiawar.

Mehta, J. V.—Kāthiawādni Rasili Vato, etc., Saurastrani rasbhari-Vartao. Royal 16mo. 64 pp. (Gujarāti text). Anavil Bandhu Printing Press, Surat, 1939. [480]

A collection of short stories of Kāthcāwār of ancient days.

Mistree, Ambalal N.—Solanki Yugani Kirti Kathas. (Gujarāti text). Lohana Mitra Steam Printing Press, Bombay, 1938. [481]

Siddharaj Jayasingh's reign was one of the most glorious period of the history of mediaeval Gujarāt.

Munshi, K. M.—The Awakening of Gujarāt. (Gujarāti text). Crown 8vo. 194 pp. Karnatak Printing Press, Bombay, 1939. [482]

A collection of addresses delivered at various Annual Sessions of the Sahitya Sansad.

Patel, M. K.—Stories from the History of Gujarāt. (Gujarāti text). Crown 16mo. 132 pp. Narayan Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [483]

Rana, Maneklal Shankerlal.—Saints and Devout Poets of Surat. *TM.* IV, pp. 48-58. [484]

Enumerates some saints and poets who flourished during the Mughal rule over Gujarāt, and surveys briefly their lives and contributions to Gujarāti literature.

Rodrigues, Dr. Arnaldo.—O Distrito de Diu. (Portuguese text). *BIVG.* No. 43, pp. 1-95. [485]

Sanitary, Economic and Social condition of the Island of Diu.

Shah, P. G.—The Original Inhabitants of Gujarāt. *JGRS.* Pt. 4, pp. 13-28. [486]

Gives a comprehensive history of the Gujars and the Kathis.

Vakil, C. N. and M. H. Patel.—The Social and Economic Structure of Greater Gujarāt. *JGRS.* I, Pt. 1, pp. 39-54; Pt. 2, pp. 38-47; Pt. 3, pp. 22-36. [487]

A general idea of the social and economic structure of the people of Gujarāt, Kātheāwār and Cutch.

Heuristics

Badathwal, Dr. Pitambardas.—Fourteenth Quarterly Report of the Search for Old Hindi Manuscripts. (Hindi text). *NPP.* XLIV, pp. 107- [488]

Includes the discovery of many rare and hitherto unknown works.

Filhozat, Jean and Horyu Kuno.—Fragments Du Vinaya des Sarvastivadin. (French text). *JA.* CCXXX, (1938). pp. 21-64. [489]

Several fragments of MS. found in Central Asia, a few years ago, have been reconstructed in the National Museum, Paris. Only six of these fragments are legible, and when put together, appear to be the text of Vinaya's Sarvastivadin. The text is here discussed and translated.

Hinduism and Hindu Philosophy

(Excluding Jainism and Vaishnavism)

- Aiyangar, K. V. Rangaswami.**—Rājadharma. Bra. III, Pts. 2 and 3. [490]

Discusses the *Dharmaśāstra* as distinguished from *Arthaśāstra*.

- Altekar, Dr. A. S.**—Is Conversion alien to the spirit of Hinduism? *PB. XLIV*, pp. 181-186. [491]

The belief current among the conservative section of Hindu society is that conversion and even reconversion are against the true spirit of Hindu culture. The writer shows that this opinion is not supported by ancient tradition, history or scripture.

- Apte, V. G.**—Srimad Bhagavad Gītā. Revised by Srinivasa Narayana Tarptrikara. (Sanskrit text.) Ananda Ashrama Sanskrit Series, Poona, 1939. [492]

Kashmir recension from MS. on barch leaves in Sarada characters.

- Apte, V. M.**—Social and Religious Life in the *Gṛhya Sūtras*. Crown 16mo. 340 pp. Pub.: Author. Vir Vijaya Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [493]

Account of social and religious life in the *Gṛhya Sūtra*.

- The Rig-veda Mantras in their Ritual Setting in the *Gṛhya Sūtras*. *BDCRI. I*, pp. 14-44. (To continue). [494]

In opposition to the view that the purport of the *Mantras* has no connection with the sacrificial acts for which they are prescribed, the writer of the paper tries to establish the appropriateness of the *Mantra* citations in this ritual context. The case of the *Rg-veda mantras* cited in the *Āśvalāyana Gṛhyasūtra* has been examined to show that *mantras* and the ceremonies in which they are employed is not as superficial as is often supposed.

- Arvind.**—Purnayogno Duyan yoga. Part I. Royal 16mo. 242 pp. Shri Arvind Karyalaya, Anand, 1939. [495]

A treatise on Yoga translated from the original in English into Gujarāṭi.

- Aryopadeshak, T. H.**—Māndūkya Upaniṣad. (Gujarāṭi text). Crown 16mo. 56 pp. Vēd Vidnyan Prachnak Mandal, Ahmedabad, 1939. [496]

An introduction to the Vēdānta philosophy, translated from the original Hindi of Swami Darshnanand.

- Atulanand, Swami**—Beliefs and Practices of the Hindus. *PB. XLIV*, pp. 131-134. [497]

Explains the significance of Hindu worship.

Bagchi, Prabohchandra.—Studies in Tantras. Part I. University of Calcutta, Calcutta, 1939. [498]

Banerji, Prof. Akshya Kumar.—Spiritual Significance of Śrī Krishna's Life-Story. *PB.* XLIV, pp. 112-119. [499]

Belvalkar, S. K.—The So-called Kashmir Recension of the Bhagavad-Gītā. *NIA.* II, pp. 211-251. [500]

Conclusion is reached that, except for about a dozen minor variants, the form of the *Bhagavad-gītā* as preserved in the *Bhāṣya* of Saṅkarācārya is still the earliest and the most authentic form. Does not consider the Kashmirian recension as authentic.

Besant, Anne.—The Bhagvad-Gītā. 264 pp., G. A. Natesan, Madras, 1939. [501]

Sanskrit text and translation.

Bhagvan, Karunasagar.—Pancham Shwasamved. (Gujarati-Brij text.) Demy 8vo. 404 pp. Surya Prakash Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [502]

A treatise on the five elements described in the Hindu Philosophy.

Bhat, M. K.—Charirak Mimansadharshana. (Gujarāti text). Crown 16mo. 216 pp. G. S. Raval Mandal, Ahmedabad, 1939. [503]

An inquiry into the Nature of the Spirit. A translation of *Brahmasūtra* into Gujarāti.

Bhatt, Ramshankar Monji.—The First Step of Vedānta or the A. B. C. of Vēdānta. (Gujarāti text). Demy 16mo. 32 pp. Pub: Author, Ahmedabad, 1939. [504]

Bhattacharyya, Asutosh.—Srimadbhagavadgītā. (Bengālī and Sanskrit text). Double Crown 8vo. 72 pp. A. B. Sen & Co., Calcutta, 1939. [505]

The text of the Gītā with Bengālī translation.

— The Monastic Conception of Ajñāna and its inferential proof: A Critical study. *IC.* VI, pp. 45-51. [506]

According to the writer, the positive character of *Ajñāna* cannot be established, as the inference as advanced by the Advaitins for the establishment of *Ajñāna* as a positive entity is fallacious in more ways than one.

Bhattacharya, Bhabatosh.—The Place of the Kṛtyakalpataru in Dharmaśāstra Literature. *NIA.* II, pp. 208-210. [507]

Points out the importance of, and the great influence exercised by Kṛtyakalpataru over the Bengal and Mithilā Schools of Hindu Religious Law.

Bhattacharya, Bhabatosh.—Hindu Conception of Dharma in the fourteenth century. *IC.* VI. pp. 67-70. [508]

A brief summary on the religious duties of a Hindu as directed in the *Kṛtyaratnākara* of Mithilā.

Bhushan, Prof. V. N.—Saraswati (The Hindu Conception of the Goddess of Learning). *Tr.* XII, Nos. 2 and 3. pp. 33-41. [509]

The Hindu conception of the Goddess of Learning is not a dogmatic creed but a significant practical suggestion.

Breloer, B. et Fr. Bömer.—*Fontes historiae religionum indicarum*, Fasc. VII, 228 pp. Bonnæ. Rohrscheid, 1939. [510]

A study of the origin of Indian Religions.

Briggs, G. W.—Gorakhnath and the Kanphata Yogis. (The Religious Life of India Series). 7½" × 5½". Oxford University Press, 1938. [511]

Carpani, E. G.—A Philosophical Index to the Chāndogya Upaniṣads. *IC.* VI, pp. 96-102. [512]

This article is continued from *IC.* IV, p. 136.

——— A Sanskrit Index to the Chāndogya Upaniṣad. *NIA.* I, pp. 609-615; II, pp. 611-619. [513]

Continued from Vol. I, p. 187. The present instalment commences from Anvāhāryapacana and ends with Ūṣman.

Channabasavarajendra, Shri Swami.—Akkana Balu. (Kannada text). 9+84 pp. Madivallappa & Sons, Gadag, 1939. [514]

A treatise on the spiritual aspect of the life of Mahādevi Akkā.

Chatterjee, S. C.—The Nyāya Theory of Knowledge. A critical study of some problems of logic and metaphysics. xx+421 pp. University of Madras, 1939. [515]

Compares Nyāya tenets with those of other Indian philosophical schools and confronts them with Sāṅkhya, Buddhist or Vēdānta objections.

Chintamani, T. R.—Kāśyapadharmasāstra. *JOR.* XIII,

as one of the earliest promulgators of Dharma, and is said to be older than Yājñavalkya. His date must, therefore, be sought for in the pre-Christian period.

Coomaraswamy, Ananda K.—Mahātmā. *CR.* Vol. 71, pp. 1-4. [517]

Discusses the term Mahātmā and distinguishes spirit from soul or essence from existence.

Desai, M. P.—तत्त्वार्थसूत्र, अध्याय. *Tattvārtha Sūtra. Adhyay 1-5.* (Gujarāṭi-Sanskrit text). Crown 16mo. 249 pp. Navjivan Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [518]

The essence of Philosophy chapters I to 5 together with a commentary thereof for the Jains.

Divanji, P. C.—Yogavāsiṣṭha on the means of Proof. *NIA.* pp. 285-295. [519]

Sets forth Yogavāsiṣṭha's views in *Mumukṣu-prakaraṇa* with regard to the nature of *Pratyakṣa*, *Anumāna*, *Upamāna* and *Śabda*.

Dumont, P. E.—A Note on Na Stanān Saṃmṛṣati. *NIA.* II, pp. 164-165. [520]

Gives an interpretation of the passage *na stanān saṃmṛṣati* found in the *Āpastamba-śrautasūtra*, with reference to milking the cow that must yield the milk for the *agnihōtra* offering.

— L'Agnihotra, Description de l'Agnihotra dans le rituel vedique d'après les srautasutras de Katyayana (Yajurveda blanc): Āpastamba, Hiranyakes in Baudhāyana, Manu (Yajurveda noir) Āśvalāyana, Śankāyana (Rigveda); et le Vaitana-Sūtra (Atharvaveda). 8vo. xiii + 215. pp. The John Hopkins Press, Baltimore, 1939. [521]

Deals with the Agnihotra rite according to the descriptions given of it by the Srautasūtras of Kātyāyana, Āpastamba, Hiranyakeśin, Baudhāyana, Manu, etc.

Giri, Swami Dhruvananda.—Srimadbhagavadgītā. (Bengālī and Sanskrit text). Double Crown 16mo. + 496 + 8 pp. Editor, Calcutta, 1939. [522]

The text with exposition in Bengālī by Swami Uttamananda.

Glasenapp, Helmuth von.—Unsterblichkeit und Erlasung in den Indischen Religionen. vi + 72 pp. Max Niemeyer, Halle, 1938. [523]

Exposition of a different and extensive subject. Draws parallels with other religious systems.

Govinda. Anagarika B.—The Psychological Attitude of Early Buddhist Philosophy and its Abhidhamma Tradition. Readership lecture of the Patna University, 1936-37. The Patna University. [524]

Deals with the origin of religion and the early stages of Indian thought, the psychology and metaphysics in the light of the Abhidhamma.

Halkatti, Rao Saheb P. G.—Vachanashastra Sara. Part 3. (Kannāḍa text) 234 pp. Pub.: Author. Hitacintak Printing Press, Bijapur, 1939. [525]

Philosophy of the Vachanas explained.

Heimann, Betty.—The Problem of the Kathaka Upaniṣad. *NR.* IX, pp. 518-527. [526]

Deals with the general trend of thought and traces the specific difficulties which the Kathaka Upaniṣad presents.

— Terms in statu nasendi in the Bhagavadgītā. *NIA.* II, pp. 193-203. [527]

Investigates the terms and concepts of Bhagavadgītā.

Hiriyanna, M.—Advaitic Conception of Time. *PO.* IV, pp. 47-48. [528]

Iyer, Brahmāsri N. Subramania.—Srividya Saparya Paddhati. (Sanskrit text). Sri Brahma-vidya Vimarsini Sabha Series No. 4. Pub.: By the Sabha. [529]

Describes in detail the procedure of the tantric worship.

Jagadananda, Swami.—Srimadbhagavadgītā. (Bengālī and Sanskrit text). Double Crown 16mo. 22 + 408 pp. Calcutta, 1939. [530]

The text of the Gītā with Bengālī equivalents of separate Sanskrit words and a Bengālī translation.

Joglekar, A. M.—तांत्रिक ब्रह्मकर्म. (Sanskrit text). Crown 16mo. 60 pp. S. S. Joglekar, Poona, 1939. [531]

Brāhmin's ritual according to the Tantra system.

Joshi, Pandit Lakshmana Sastri.—Dharmakosa. Vol. I, parts 1 and 2. Prajna Patasala Mandal, Satara. [532]

Outline of the various principles of Hindu Social life and religion.

xxxiv + 30

+ 598 + 20 + 84 + 72 pp. Prajna Patasala Mandal, Satara, 1937. [533]

Jyotishi, Keshav Bhatt—वेदकल्पद्रुमः (नं. २). (Sanskrit text). Royal 16mo. 320 pp. Keshavbhatta Jyotishi, Bombay, 1938. [534]

Ritual of certain religious observations of Kashmiri Hindus.

Karmarkar, A. P. and N. B. Kalandani.—Mystic teachings of the Haridasas of Karnāṭak. With an Historical Introduction by the Rev. H. Heras, S.J. xlvii + 129 + vii pp. Karnāṭaka Vidya-Vardhaka-Sangha. Dharwar, 1939. [535]

Deals with the origin and development of the Bhakti cult from the Upaniṣadic period down to the 19th century.

Kirfel, Dr. W.—Verse Index to the Bhagavadgītā. 45 pp. Leipzig, 1938. [536]

The Index is based on the vulgate text, but the variations of the Ānandāśrama edition and those of the Kashmiri recension are mentioned.

Lambert, E. T. D.—Human Sacrifices in Assam. *JARS.* VI, pp. 65-67. [537]

Law, Dr. B. C.—Dependent Origination. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 11-15. [538]

Discusses the *Dharmmacakkapavattana* Sūtta, traditionally known as the *Paṭhamā Dharmma-desanā*.

Madhavananda Swami.—The Last Message of Śrī Krishna. (Sanskrit text.) With English translation and Notes. vi + 1360 pp. Ananda Asram, Mayavati, 1939. [539]

The dialogue of Śrī Krishna with Uddhava.

Mahadevan, T. M. P.—The Philosophy of Advaita, with special reference to Bhāratitīrtha-Vidyāraṇya. 9" × 6". xvi + 284 pp. Luzac, London, 1938. [540]

History of the Hindu system of Advaita.

Maharaj, Bhagvadacharyaji.—Shrimad Bhagvad Gītā, Bijo Adhyay. Canto II. Crown 16mo. 335 pp. Commercial Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [541]

Annotated and translated into Gujarāṭi.

Maitra, Prof. S. K.—The Cosmic Significance of Karma in the Bhagavad-Gītā. *PB.* XLIV, pp. 60-71. [542]

Shows that the Gītā's object is to show that ethical questions cannot be solved without reference to the metaphysical question relating to the ultimate nature of God and His relation to the universe.

— Conception of Freedom in the Bhagvad-Gītā. *PB.* XLIV, pp. 430-439. [543]

Ascertains what human freedom means, and inquires what its place is in the Bhagvad-Gītā.

Marulkar, Shankarshastri.—

(Sanskrit text.) Royal 8vo. 226 pp. Anandashram Press, Poona, 1938. [544]

First and second chapters of the Bhagavadgītā with a commentary entitled *Adwaitankur* by Vasudevashastri Adhyankar.

Modi, Prof. P. M.—Bādarāyana's Conception of Brāhman. *PB.* XLIV, pp. 341-348. [545]

Draws attention to the position of Bādarāyana in the history of the Vēdānta philosophy.

Narasimhan, P.—The *Gītā*: A critique. v + 270 pp. The Huxley Press, Madras, 1939. [546]

Otto, Rudolf.—The Original *Gītā*. Translated and edited by J. E. Turner. 309 pp. Allen & Unwin, 1939. [547]

Maintains that the original *Gītā* was "purely and entirely a splendid epic fragment. . . . Into this old and primitive fragment of the Epic itself the 'doctrinal writ' subsequently became inserted with a view of securing for it the authority of Krishna's divine form".

Pandey, Dr. K. C.—The Meaning of "Śruti" in the Philosophical Literature of Kashmīr. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 167-175. [548]

Shows that the word "Śruti" was used to mean various doctrines by the non-vedic Śaiva school of Kashmir.

Radhakishnan, Sir S.—The Heart of Hindustan. 7" × 4½". 151 pp. 3rd Edn. G. A. Natesan, Madras, 1939. [548a]

Describes the central features of the faith of the Hindus, so far as to bring out in a short compass its different sides of philosophical doctrine, religious experience, ethical character and traditional faith.

Raghavan, Dr. V.—The *Bhāgavata* and the *Bhagavad Gītā*. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 71-72. [549]

Examines the question whether the *Bhāgavata* knew anything of the Kashmir recension of the *Gītā*, and concludes that the *Bhāgavata*, accepted as a South Indian production, knows only the vulgate of the *Bhagavad Gītā*.

——— Śāka Pati — Śāka Ācārya. *IC.* V, pp. 443-444. [550]

The writer does not agree with Dr. Bhandarkar in taking Śāka as purely an Ācārya, nor with Dasaratha Sarma in taking Śāka as both secular head and religious head. He has not found evidence where religious and secular headship vested in one person.

——— The Yogavasistha Quotation in the *Jivanmuktiviveka* of Vidyaranya. *JAHS.* XII, pp. 149-156. [551]

Raju, P. T.—Identity in Deference in some Vēdāntic Systems. *NIA.* II, pp. 317-331. [552]

The philosophical import of the various systems are discussed. The sectarian bias of each has not been referred to.

——— The Cultural Significance of Advaita Philosophy. *IC.* VI, pp. 15-22. [553]

Discusses the cultural significance of Advaita, and comes to the conclusion that Advaita does not adopt a spectator point of view in its outlook: the totality of existence and the struggle of human life in it for completion and perfection, but that of the struggling human life itself, which is at the same time consciousness.

Ramvatar, Shastri Vidyabhaskar.—Geeta Parisheelan. Demy 8vo. 536 pp. (Hindi-Sanskrit text.) Aryabhushan Press, Poona, 1939. [554]

A commentary on the Bhagavad Gītā from the standpoint of the Advaita philosophy.

Rangacharya, M.—The Hindu Philosophy of Conduct: Being class-lectures on the Bhagvadgītā. Vol. III. xv + 483 + 20 pp. G. A. Natesan, Madras, 1939. [555]

Accepts the unity of the Gītā where "despite all digressions, the main purpose of the dialogue is never lost sight of," and comments on its moral teaching.

Rao, P. Nagaraja.—The Philosophy of Advaita. *NIA*. II, pp. 86-98. [556]

A discussion on the philosophical system of India: The mosaic school of Vedānta. Concludes that Advaita is not facile institution based on scriptural declaration and mystical experience, but a cogent intellectual system.

— Advaita Vedānta. *QJMS*. XXX, pp. 205-219. [557]

Ray, Phanindra Nath.—Gītā. Double Crown 16mo. 256 pp. Ranendranath Ray, Calcutta, 1939. [558]

A Bengali translation in verse of the Gītā with appendix containing the original Sanskrit text.

Row, R. Vasudeva, and T. M. Janardanam.—Śrīmad Bhagavad Gītā. xiii + 223 pp. The Suddha Dharma Office, Mylapur, 1939. [559]

Sanskrit text translated into English with interpretation in the light of the Mandalam's doctrine, as an exposition of the *Suddha Dharma* doctrine.

Sadhu, Santinatha.—Māyāvāda; or The non-dualistic philosophy, Vedānta. Demy 8vo. 188 pp. Oriental Book Agency, Poona, 1938. [560]

Embodies the result of author's researches on the Vedānta Philosophy.

— Māyāvāda, 180 pp. Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, 1938. [561]

An exposition of the Advaita. Considers the 'inexpressibility' of *māyā* as the last conclusion of the Advaita.

— A Critical Examination of the Philosophy of Religion. 2 Vols. 1110 pp. Institute of Philosophy, Amalner, 1938. [562]

Limits to a criticism of the Indian arguments for the existence of God and assumes as evident the rationalistic dogma that reason is a mere synthetic faculty which cannot reach further than sense experience, and, not a 'sixth sense' that has a vision and reaches certainties of its own.

Sarma, B. N. Krishnamurti.—Post-Vyāsarāya Polemics. *PO.* IV, pp. 34-46. [563]

Describes the controversy of the two opposing schools of Vēdānta.

Sastri, K. S. Ramaswami.—The Origin and development of the Bhāṭṭa and Prābhākara School in Pūrvamīmāṃsā. *IC.* VI, pp. 141-150. [564]

Discusses the *Mantras* and the *Brāhmaṇas*, and concludes that the writers on Mīmāṃsā after the 11th century A. D. have neglected to refer to theories of Prābhākara school in their works but generally followed the Bhāṭṭa School of Mīmāṃsā.

Sastri, S. Subrahmanya, and T. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.—Saundaryalaharī. With transliteration, English translation, Commentary and an Appendix on Prayoga. The Theosophical Publishing House, Adyar, Madras. [565]

Refers to the various and often interesting esoteric interpretations suggested by different commentators.

Sastri, S. S. Suryanarayana.—On the nature of Sublation. *NIA.* II, pp. 1-5. [566]

The idea of sublation which figures largely in Advaita epistemology and metaphysics, is discussed.

Sastri, V. H. Subrahmanya.—Rāmo Āntaro Bhāvasammardah. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 147-160. (Sanskrit text). [567]

A discussion on the inner spirit of Rāma as revealed in the Rāmāyaṇa in the light of modern thought.

Sen Gupta, Prof. N. N.—A Historical and Comparative study of the practice of religious recital (or yoga). *JUPHS* XII, pp. 22-48. [568]

Discussion on the prescribed repetition of various kinds of formulæ and prayers as methods of spiritual discipline.

Sharma, Har Dutt.—History of Brāhmaṇical Asceticism. *PO.* III, pp. 8-76. [569]

A study of Saṃnyāsa or Hindu asceticism, from the point of view of Indology, Comparative Religion and Sociology.

— Contributions to the History of Brāhmaṇical Asceticism (Saṃnyāsa). 5¼" × 8¼". 76 + xii pp. Poona Oriental Series No. 64. Oriental Book Agency, Poona, 1939. [570]

Deals with Hindu Asceticism in its manifold aspects.

Shastri, Ashokanath.—Sunya and Brāhman. *IC.* V, pp. 271-277. [571]

Sunya of the Mādhyamikas is described as not an absolute void, emptiness, non-being, non-entity or non-existence, as we are prompted to think of it at the very first sight. According to the *Mādhyamika-Kārikās* of Nāgārjuna, it is something which is neither real or existent, nor unreal or non-existent, not both, nor neither. The matter is fully discussed.

Shastri, Ashokanath.—Some Vēdāntic Views on Universal Causation. *PB.* XLIV, pp. 291-297. [572]

Analyses the views of a few Advaita writers on the question of Universal Causation.

Shastri, K. Viraraghava.—Srividyanmantrabhasya. (Sanskrit text). V. Ramaswamy Shastrulu & Sons, Madras. [573]

Gives comprehensive esoteric interpretations of the 15-syllable *mantra* used in Tantric worship.

Srivastava, Prof. Sheo Narayan Lal.—The Nature of Yōga in the Bhagavad-Gītā and Patañjala Yōga-Sūtras. *PB.* XLIV, pp. 503-507. [574]

Concludes that the question of the author of the Gītā, knowing or not knowing the system of Patañjali apart, there is an essential similarity between the *yōga* of the Gītā and that of the *Yōga-Sūtras*, so far as their methods and aims are concerned.

Suryanarayana, R. N.—Brāhmaṇa Dharma, the Universal religion. *PO.* VI, pp. 63-78. [575]

Explains the Hindu religion, and concludes that, Brāhmaṇācchara is extensive and is applicable for all men and for all times.

Talasikar, V. R.—The Sociological Concept of Dharma. *PB.* XLIV, pp. 453-458. [576]

Enumerates several meanings of the word *Dharma*. The definition of the word and its sociological and metaphysical implications are discussed.

Varadachari, K. C.—The Philosophy of Śrī Rāmānuja. *JBHU.* IV, pp. 1-17. [577]

Reviews Rāmānuja's philosophy, which, he says, is first and foremost a philosophical attempt at synthesis. The nature of God in relation to the world as conceived in the philosophy of Rāmānuja has been discussed.

Hyderabad and the Deccan

Das, Harihar.—Sir William Norris's Impressions of the Deccan in the Eighteenth Century. *AR.* XXXV, pp. 343-353. [578]

Norris's journey to the Mughal Court through the Deccan and Aurangzib's campaigns against the Marāṭhas, are discussed.

Gramopadhye, G. B.—सतकाव्यसमालोचन, खं १ ला. Double Crown 16mo. 244 pp. S. N. Joshi. Chitrashala Press, Poona, 1939. [579]

A review of poetical work and spiritual attainments of some of the minor saint-poets of Mahārāshṭra of the 13th century.

Jog, B. S.—अलकामाहात्म्य. (Marāṭhī text). *BISMQ.* XX, pp. 78-80. [580]

Alakāmāhātmya is a history of the holy place Ālandi in Poona, written by Bālumukunda, the disciple of Nārāhari or Kēsari-mātha. Date unknown.

Kangali, S. M.—पुण्याचा माहिगार. (Marāṭhī text). Crown 16mo. 624 pp. Shri Shi-waji Printing Press, Poona, 1939. [581]
Punyacha Mahigar: A directory of the Poona City.

Saletore, Dr. R. N.—Āhbīras in the Deccan. *QJMS.* XXX, pp. 147-163. [582]

The Āhbīras are a primitive tribe of Southern India. They have undergone a series of vicissitudes in their political life from the second century onwards, rising into prominence at times but finally relapsing into oblivion under the pressure of the Vijayanagara emperors.

Iconography and Sculpture

Agrawala, V. S.—A Note on the new Mathurā Head. *JUPHS.* XII, pt. 2. pp. 107-108. [583]

A note comparing a Indo-Scythian head from Mathurā with a head now in the Budapest Museum.

Bhattacharya, B. C.—Jain Iconography. Demy 8vo. 192 + x pp. 26 plates. The Punjab Oriental Series No. XXVI, Motilal Banarsidas, Lahore, 1939. [584]

Chaudhury, Srijut Premadhar.—Identification of a Sculpture in the Gauhātī Museum. [585]

Dave, Kanayalal Bhaishankar.—Ancient Literature regarding Hindu Iconography. (Gujarāṭī text). *JGRS.* I, No. 3, pp. 63-67. [586]

Notes on Hindu Iconography based on ancient authorities.

Fabri, C. L.—Buddhist Baroque in Kashmīr. *Aa.* XXXIX, No. 10, pp. 593-598. [587]

A school of Indian Sculpture, hitherto unknown, reveals to the world of art and archaeology one of India's greatest sculptors—the Seventh century master of Akhnur.

Gadre, A. S.—A Note on a unique image of Yama. *NIA* II, pp. 283-284. [588]

Describes an image of Yama which exists in the Kerālu, Mehsānā grant of Baroḍā State.

— A rare image of Hanumān: Is it of Pañca-mukha-
aṅjana? *NIA.* II, pp. 113-114. [589]

The image found near the cremation ground outside the town of Talājā in Bhavnagar State, is described.

Ganguli, Kalyan Kumar.—Jaina Image in Bengal. *IC.* VI, pp. 137-140. [590]

A few Jain images representing the Tirthaṅkaras have been found in Bengal. These images belong to the Pāla period.

Khandalavala, Karl.—Kushān Masterpieces found by a boy. *IWI.* LX, (Dec. 10, 1939) p. 29. [591]

Two splendid specimens of Kuṣān sculpture were discovered by a little village boy who was digging at a mound near Muttra. They are now in the Curzon Museum of Archæology.

Khare, C. H.—*मूर्तिविज्ञान*. (Marāṭhī text). Crown 16mo. 248 pp. Pub.: Author. Janardan Sadashiv Ltd. Press, Poona, 1939. [592]

A description of Brāhmaṇical and Jaina Iconography.

Majumdar, Prof. M. R.—A Hari-Hāra Image from North Gujarāt. *BV.* I, Pt. 1, pp. 86-89. [593]

Describes the image and compares it to Hari-Hāra images elsewhere.

——— Studies in Varieties of Viṣṇu Images from Gujarāt. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 39-60. [594]

A study of the various types of Viṣṇu images found in Gujarāt. Illustrated with examples.

Mistri, Manilal M.—Specimens of Portrait-Sculpture from Gujarāt. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 32-38. [595]

Traces the development of Portrait-sculpture.

Sankalia, H. D.—Jaina Iconography: As illustrated by the collection of Jaina Antiquities in the Museum of the Indian Historical Research Institute, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, *NIA.* II, pp. 497-520. [596]

A descriptive catalogue of Jaina icons in the Museum of St. Xavier's College.

——— Rare Figures of Viṣṇu from Gujarāt. *JUB.* VII, No. 4, pp. 3-7. [597]

A study of different forms of Viṣṇu figures.

Upadhyaya, S. C.—A Note on some mediæval inscribed Jaina metal images in the Archæological Section, Prince of Wales' Museum, Bombay. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 158-161. [598]

A brief description of six Jaina images.

Vira, Dr. Raghu, and Chikyo Yamamoto.—The Buddha and the Bodhisattva in Indian sculpture. Book I. Tables. 4to. 65 pp. The International Academy of Indian Culture, Lahore, 1939. [599]

Imagery and Symbolism

- B.**—On Symbols of Sovereignty in India. *JSS.* XXXI, pp. 75-77. [600]

A short note pointing out certain inaccuracies in Mlle. Auboyer's article in *Indian Art and Letters* (Vol. XII), and concludes that in Siam the king is not theoretically invested with royal power until he seats himself upon the throne.

- Figueiredo, Propercia Correia Afonso de.**—O Significado dos Simbolos. (Portuguese text). *BIVG.* No. 42, pp. 199-227; No. 43, pp. 96-116. [601]

Seventh and eighth instalment of the series. The 7th instalment deals with symbolism of fire in various religions, and the 8th instalment deals with symbolism of the Cross which is traced to pre-historic times.

- Gurner, C. W.**—Imagery of Moon and Ocean in Kālidāsa. *IC.* pp. 337-339. [602]

- Ramachandra, S. U.**—What does the Kirtimukha mean? *Tr.* XII, Nos. 2 and 3, pp. 53-61. [603]

Explains how the motif originated. Kirtimukha is found in some form or other in Indian architecture. It generally occupies a prominent place either on the door-slab or at the corners of pillars.

Indo-Portuguese

- Castets, J.**—How Negapatam, in 1642, became the First Portuguese Possession on the Coromandel Coast. *JBHS* V, pp. 127-134. [604]

- Cunha, T. de B.**—India Portuguesa. Demy 8vo. 64 pp. (Portuguese text). O Anglo Lusitano Press, Bombay, 1939. [605]

A survey of Portuguese India, past and present, intended to show the extent to which political, economical and educational development has lagged behind the progress achieved by the Indian National Movement in British India.

- Ferreira, Manuel Antonio.**—Marcas D'Antanho. (Portuguese text). *BIVG.* No. 41, pp. 76-146; No. 42, pp. 1-108. [606]

Brings forward the past glories of Portugal, and the doings of the early Portuguese in the East.

- Furtado, Joseph.**—Golden Goa. Crown 8vo. 233 pp. Pub.: Author. Albion Press, Poona, 1938. [607]

An account of Goa based chiefly on the manuscript diary of a Spanish Dominican, who had been a chaplain to the Viceroy of Goa from 1548 to 1548.

Fonseca, Q. da.—Diários da navegação da Carreira da Índia nos anos de 1595, 1596, 1597, 1600 e 1603. Manuscrito da Acad. das Ciências de Lisboa. 12" × 9½" Academia das Ciências de Lisboa. Lisboa, 1938. (Portuguese text). [608]

Gracias, J. B. Amencio.—A margem do próximo centenário da restauração de Portugal—Como esta foi anunciada em Goa. (Portuguese text). *BIVG*. No. 41, pp. 23-45. [609]

A paper on the 6th centenary of the Independence of Portugal in 1940 and the causes that contributed to the discovery of Sea-Route to India.

—— Médicos europeus em Goa e nas cortes indianas nos séculos XVI a XVIII. (Portuguese text). *OOP*. Nos. 24 and 25 (1939). pp. 335-391. [610]

Gives a long list of European medical men who worked in Goa and in the Indian Courts, in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Joshi, P. M.—Relations between the 'Adilshāhi Kingdom of Bijāpūr and the Portuguese at Goa during the sixteenth century. *NIA*. II, pp. 359-368. [611]

The relations between Bijapur and Goa are described as being peaceful without being friendly. Trade, Portuguese conquests and the Zamorin's alliance against the Portuguese, are discussed.

Lobo, J. J.—Portuguese India. 54 pp. Pub.: Author. New Times Printery, Bombay, 1938. [612]

A survey of conditions after 400 years of foreign Colonial Rule.

Naik, Gajanan Govind.—वसईच्या दुर्धर धर्मसंग्रामाची पार्श्वभूमी. (Marāṭhī text). Demy 8vo. 29 pp. Pub.: Author, Shri Gangadhar Press, Dadar, Bombay, 1939. [613]

Maintains that religious persecution by the Portuguese was responsible for the Marāṭha campaign against the Portuguese in the Koṅkaṇ leading to the fall of Bassein.

Pereira, A. B. Bragança.—Historia de Damão: Notas ao Livro das plantas de tôdas as fortalezas do Estado do Índia Oriental, por Antonio Bocarro. 9" × 6½". 436 pp. 2 maps and 7 plates. Tipografia Rangel, Bastora, 1939. (Portuguese text). [614]

Notes on documents pertaining to the history of Damaun, from Bocarro's *Livro das Plantas e Fortalezas*, to which are added large number of documents from the archives of Goa and Damaun.

—— Historia das relações diplomaticas de Portugal no Oriente. (Portuguese text). *OOP*. Nos. 24 and 25 (1939) pp. 137-328. [615]

Some inedited documents relating to diplomatic relations between Portugal and the East, are edited. The Persian inscriptions already published in *OOP* (1938) are reproduced.

Pissurlencar, P.—*Antigualhas*. (Portuguese text). *BIVG*. No. 42, pp. 109-198. [616]

This is the second part of Mr. Pissurlencar's *Antigualhas*, an article on various historical topics. In the present instalment, he deals with:— (1) The Siege of Parenda, (2) Disrespect to the Viceroy, Conde de Linhares, (3) The Origin of the Marāṭha tribute called the *chaut*, (4) The Portuguese embassy to Reighad in 1684, and (5) Sivaji in the Koṅkan.

— *Portugueses e Marāṭas*, (Portuguese text). *BIVG*. No. 43, pp. 117-207; No. 44, pp. 42-124. [617]

This is the sixth and 7th instalments of the series, and deals with the Portuguese resolution to re-conquer the province of the North which was lost to the Marāṭhas.

Salomon, Capt. W. E. Gladstone.—*The Lotus and the Rose*. *IsC*. XIII, pp. 127-133. [618]

Poetic reference to India by Camões, the Portuguese poet, Shakespeare and Keats.

Indus Valley

Billimoria, N. M.—*The Script of Mohenjo Daro and Easter Island*. *ABORI*. XX, pp. 262-275. [619]

An account of the Easter Islands and the inscribed tablets found there. The script resembling that of Mohenjo Daro.

Brown, W. Norman.—*The Beginnings of Civilisation in India*. *JAOS*. Vol. 59. Supplement, pp. 32-44. [620]

A comprehensive study of the Indus Valley finds. Concludes that the Indus culture, especially of Harappa, is unlike anything Mesopotamian or Irānian, and yet like later historic Indian that we are driven to believe in the existence even at that time of characteristic Indic culture.

Childe, V. Gordon.—*India and the West before Darius*. *Aty*. XIII, No. 49, pp. 5-15. [621]

Points out the significance of the new world opened to history by archaeology, and gives a brief account of Harappa and Mohenjo Daro excavations.

Dikshit, K. N.—*Pre-historic Civilisation of the Indus Valley*. (Sir William Meyer Lecture, 1935). University of Madras, Madras, 1939. [622]

Dutt, G. S.—*Indus Civilisation Forms and Motifs in Bengal Culture*. *TMR*. LXV, pp. 583-586. [623]

Shows that some features in the folk culture of Bengal are in direct traditional continuation of the civilisation which flourished in the Indus Valley in the Chalcolithic Age.

Ehrenfels, Baron Omar Rolf.—The Pre-Āryan Culture of India and the ethnological background of Islām. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 176-188. [624]

Discusses ethnologically the discoveries of Mohenjo Daro and Harappa, and comes to the conclusion that the Indus Valley and the Mesopotamian civilisations of the Chalcolithic age have been probably united by common bonds of cultural, racial and economic coherencies. Survivals and identifications of this relationship are still traceable in the culture of the Dravidian peoples who show certain cultural parallels to Arab civilisation not only of the pre-Islamic period, but even of to-day.

——— The Indus Civilisation and Ethnographic Research in the Mediterranean Basin. *JSIIS.* IV, pp. 90-98. [625]

Ganguli, Kalyan Kumar.—A Note on the Nose-ornament in Mohenjo Daro. *IC.* V, pp. 342-343. [626]

Heras, H.—More about Mohenjo Daro. *NIA.* I, pp. 637-641. [627]

A review of E. J. H. Mackay's work *Further Excavations at Mohenjo Daro*, 2 Vols., (Delhi 1938). Does not agree with Mackay on various points.

——— Further Excavations at Mohenjo Daro. *NR.* pp. 64-75. [628]

This is a review of Mackay's two-volume report released by the Archæological Survey of India in 1938. The writer does not agree with some minor details.

——— The Numerals in the Mohenjo Daro Script. *NIA.* II, pp. 449-459. [629]

Mackay, E. J. H.—Further Excavations at Mohenjo-Daro: Being an official account of Archæological Excavations at Mohenjo Daro carried out by the Government of India between the years 1927-1931. With chapters by A. S. Hemmy and B. S. Guha. 2 Vols. 13"×9½". Vol. I, Text, xvi+718 pp. Vol. II, ix+CXLVI Plates. Government of India, New Delhi, 1938. [630]

——— Arts and Crafts in the time of Mohenjo Daro. *IAL.* XIII, pp. 73-89. [631]

Gives an insight into the arts and crafts of a civilisation which flourished in north-west India nearly 5,000 years ago.

Mariwalla, C. L.—The Āryan and the Dravidian Cultures. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 99-102. [632]

Moraes, G. M.—A Mohenjo Daro Figure. *NR.* X, pp. 438-448. [633]

Seeks to refute the suggested identification by Dr. B. A. Saletore in the *NR.* of the Yōgi figure on a seal, with the Āryan god Agni, and adduces reasons for identifying it with Śiva who, he thinks, was originally a phallic deity of the proto-Dravidian tribes of the Indus Valley who, in turn, had probably borrowed it from the Kavals who were probably 'Kolarian' or Austric in origin.

Ross, A. S. C.—The numeral-signs of the Mohenjo Daro script. *Mem. Arch. Survey of India* No. 57. $13\frac{1}{2} \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ ". Government of India, Delhi, 1938. [634]

— The Direction of the Mohenjo Daro Script. *NIA.* II, pp. 554-558. [635]

The writer has adopted the same typographical devices as in his *Numeral Signs*. The problem afforded by the direction of the Mohenjo Daro Script and its probable solution lend themselves to extremely rigid treatment and such a treatment is attempted here.

Saletore, B. A.—Identification of a Mohenjo Daro Figure. *NR.* X, pp. 28-35. [636]

A figure on a rough seal-amulet which Sir John Marshall and Dr. Mackay have declared to be that of Siva, is discussed, and conclusion is reached that the figure is of Agni.

Anonymous.—The Indus Valley 5000 Years ago. *SC.* V, pp. 5-9, 89-94. [637]

A broad outline of the state of civilisation in contemporaneous Egypt and Mesopotamia.

Jainism

Cockaine, C. B.—A Noble Jain Retreat. *UE.* Vol. 30, pp. 695-699. [638]

Describes the introduction of Digāmbara Jainism in Mysore, particularly in Śravaṇa Belgola.

Gode, P. K.—The Bhagavadgītā in the Pre-Śaṅkarācārya Jain Sources. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 188-194. [639]

Some verses from the Gītā are found quoted in the Jain *Padmapurāṇa* as also in Haribhadra Sūri's *Śāstravārtu-Samuccaya* and *Lokatattvanirṇaya*. As these works are earlier than the *Gītābhāṣya* of Śaṅkarācārya, the quotations in them will be helpful in the clarification of the problem whether there were different recensions of the Gītā current before Śaṅkara, who is regarded by some to have established the vulgate text.

Jain, Kanta Prasad.—The Royal Dynasty of the Gaṅgās and Jainism. (Hindī text). *JAn.* IV, pp. 209-218. [640]

Deals with the religious policy of the Gaṅgās, and shows how Jainism flourished under the dynasty.

Jain, Prof. Hiralal.—Jaina Itihāsakī Pūrva-pithikā aura Hamāra Abhyutthkāna. (Hindī text). 128 + 56 pp. Hindī Grantha Ratnakara Karyalaya, Bombay, 1939. [641]

Discusses the back-ground of the history of Jainism, and the part played by Jainism in the different provinces of India.

Maganlal, Amritlal.—Śrīpraśastisamgraha. 10" × 7", xxviii + 119 + 18 + 326 + 56 pp. 1 plate. Śrī Deśavirati Dharmārādhak Samāj, Ahmedabad, 1938. [642]

A collection of colophons from 163 palm-leaf and 1,276 paper MSS.

Mitra, Kalipada.—The Jaina Theory of Existence and Reality. *IC.* V, pp. 319-323. [643]

Mulchand, Pandit.—प्राचीन जैन इतिहास. Prachin Jain Itihās (Hindī-Sanskrit-Ardhamagadhi text). Crown 16mo. 130 pp. Jain Vijay Printing Press, Surat, 1939. [644]

This is the 3rd volume of the Jain history containing an account of the Jain Tirthankaras and their contemporary preachers and monarchs.

Nahata, Agarchandra and Bhambarlal Nahata.—Aitihasik Jain-Kāvya-Samgraha. (Hindī text). Sankardon Subhairāj Nahata, Calcutta, 1939. [645]

200 small poems published for the first time. They deal with life-stories of Jaina saints, and cover a period of about 800 years, the earliest being of the 12th century A. D.

Narasimhachar, D. L.—The Jaina Rāmāyaṇas. *IHQ.* XV, pp. 575-594. [646]

Investigates the origin and growth of the Jaina Rāmāyaṇas. Starting from Vālmiki and coming down to Vimalasūri who converted Rāvaṇa from a monster to a noble Jaina and an ideal king.

Odhavji, Amritlal.—Shri Jain Sol Sati Charitra. An account of the sixteen chaste Jain women. (Gujarātī text). Demy 8vo. 156 pp. Jyoti Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [647]

Preni, Nathooram and Hiralal Jain.—Our Sacred Places. (Hindī text). *JAn.* V, pp. 179-208. [648]

Saletore, B. A.—Mediæval Jainism, with special reference to the Vijayanagara Empire. 7" × 5". 426 pp. Karnataka Publishing House, Bombay, 1938. [649]

Taking the events that led to the rise and spread of Jainism in early days in Southern and Western India as his back-ground, points out the share of Jains in the upbuilding and continuance of the Vijayanagara culture.

Shah, Amritlal Maganlal.—*Prasasti* : Samgraha. (Sanskrit text). Deshvirati Dharmaradhan Samaj, Ahmedabad. [650]

Contains *Prasastis*, collected from about 1,500 Jain Manuscripts, belonging to different institutions.

Shah, Chhimanlal Nathalal.—An account of the life of the Jain Muni Prasannachandra. Crown 16mo. 32 pp. Hiralal Raneshodhbhai Master, Surat, 1939. [651]

Shah, D. T.—प्रभु महावीर के दश श्रावक. (Gujarāṭī text). Crown 8vo. 26 pp. Oonza Ayurvedic Pharmacy, Ahmedabad, 1939. [652]

Account of ten prominent followers of the founder of Jain religion.

Shah, R. N.—Samadhisataka of Puṣyapada and Prabhacandra's Sanskrit Commentary, with Marāṭhī translations. The Śrī-Jinavani-prashaka Digāmbara Jaina Shasanamala, Malgaon, 1938. [653]

Contains the text of the Samadhisataka of Puṣyapada and a Sanskrit commentary by Prabhācandra.

— Presidential Address. At the Second Session of the Greater Mahārāṣṭra Jaina Conference held at Sholapur on 31—8—1938. The Conference, 1939. [654]

Takes stock of the Jaina literature, from the mediaeval days to the present time.

Tatacharya, R.—Jainism in the South. (Hindī text). *JAn.* V, pp. 102-109. [655]

Traces the spread of Jainism in South India.

Upadhye, A. N.—Varangacarita, ascribed to Jatasimhanandi, edited with introduction and critical notes. xv + 88 + 392 pp. Manikacandra Digāmbara Jaina Granthamala, Bombay, 1938. [656]

Written in the Kāvya style, narrates 31 cantos the Jaina legend of Varanga.

— वराङ्गचरितम्. (English-Sanskrit-Hindī text). Crown 8vo. 400 pp. Manikchandra D. Jain Granthamala, Bombay, 1939. [657]

A Sanskrit purāṇic *kāvya* of 7th century A. D. being the life of Varang, a Jain hero, compiled by Jatasimhanandi.

— Varangacaritam of Jata-Simhanandin. Manikya-candra Digāmbara Jaina Granthamala, Bombay, 1938. [658]

The Varangacarita is a didactic Mahākāvya in 33 cantos by the Jaina Jatasimhanandin.

Venkataraman, K. R.—The Jains in Pudukkottai. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 1-14. [659]

Describes the various temples and caves in Pudukkottai State, and shows by iconographic and Epigraphic evidences of the existence of Jainism in the State.

Vijayendra Suri, Acharya Shri.—Mathurā Nō Sinhdhwāj (Gujarāti text). 42 pp. Yashovijayaji Granthmala, Bhavnagar, 1938. [660]

Tries to prove that Mathurā was a centre mainly of Jain religion and not Buddhist or Vēdic.

Anonymous.—The Aupaparikasūtra: The first Upanga of the Jain Canon, with a Sanskrit commentary by Abhayadeva. 227 pp. Bhuralal Kalidas, Shri Saraswati Putak Bhandar, Bombay, 1938. [661]

The bare text, with Sanskrit commentary side by side.

The Jesuits

Ferrolì, D.—The Jesuits in Malabar. Vol. I. xvi + 519 pp. Bangalore Press, Bangalore, 1939. [662]

Gives an account and an understanding of main events of the Jesuits of the Malabar Catholic Mission in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Hosten, H.—The Jesuits at Agra in 1635-37. *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 479-501. [663]

A series of letters written by the Jesuits from Agra, are edited and translated.

Otto, Josef Albert.—Grundung Der Neuen Jesuiten Mission durch General Johann Philip Roothaan. xxvii + 551 pp. Herder, Freiburg, 1939. [664]

A detailed account of the missionary activity of the Jesuit Order, in Bengal, Madura, Bombay and Ceylon. Their work in Syria, China, Japan and Africa is also detailed.

Karnataka

Kannadiga.—Bellary: Its Place in Karnāṭaka. Crown 8vo. 50 pp. All Karnāṭaka Unification League, Belgaum, 1938. [665]

A study of the district, in the light of the principles of the linguistic redistribution of Provinces.

Nainar S. Muhammad Husayn.—Sources of the History of the Nawābs of the Carnāṭic II, *Tūzak-i-Wālājāhī*, of Burhan Ibn Hasan, translated into English. Part II. Royal 8vo. 292 pp. University of Madras, Madras, 1939. [666]

Saletore, B. A.—Reminiscence of Maukhari Rule in Karnāṭaka *NIA*. II, pp. 354-358. [667]

Shows that a branch of the Maukharis ruled over a part of Karnāṭaka in the 12th century A. D. and that the Maukharis have left permanent traces of their long stay in Karnāṭaka is the culture of Southern India.

Saletore, R. N.—The Beginnings of the Marāṭha Revenue System in Karnāṭaka. *JBBRAS*. Vol. 15 (N. S.) pp. 42-49. [668]

——— Sambhāji in Karnāṭaka. *JOR*. XIII, pp. 54-70. [669]

Several Karnāṭaka inscriptions refer to a Sambhāji in the Karnāṭaka. There were several prominent Marāṭhas bearing the same name in the period (A. D. 1647-1685) of Marāṭha history. The writer identifies this Sambhāji as the son of Sahaji, and discusses the date of his death.

Srinivasachari, C. S.—Notes on the History of the Carnāṭic from the Accession of Nawāb Anwaru'd-din to the death of Nāṣir Jang in 1750. *JBHS*. V, pp. 4-25. [670]

A narrative of the events of the years 1744-1750 in the Carnāṭic, based on the materials available in Burhānu'd-din's narrative and the *Private Diary* of Ananda Ranga Pillai.

——— Murāri Rāo Ghorepade (A Marāṭhā Adventurer in the Carnāṭic). *IHQ*. XV, pp. 551-574. [671]

Traces in some detail, Murāri Rāo's activity in the Carnāṭic in the two fateful decades that ended with the final triumph of the English over the French in South India, and with the fall of Pondicherry before Sir Eyre Coote in 1761.

Kashmir and Rajputana

Ojha, Rai Bahadur Gaurishankar.—History of Rājputāna, Vol. IV, Pt. I; History of Jodhpur State, Pt. I. (Hindī text). 472 pp. Vedic Yantralaya, Ajmer, 1938. [672]

Information of Jodhpur State, the royal families of Mārwar, the Rāṣṭrakūṭas, the Rāṭhōrs and the Gaharawārs. Ends with an account of Jaswantsingh and his dealings with the Mughals.

——— History of Rājputāna, Vol. V, Pt. I; History of Bikaner State, Pt. I, (Hindī text). 364 pp. Vedic Yantralaya, Ajmer, 1939. [673]

Srivastava, Vijaya Bahadur.—*Mahakair Kallhana Krit Rajatarāṅgiṇī*. (Hindī text). *NPP*. XLIV, pp. 249-262. [674]

Introduces Kallhana's *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, and gives a survey of the history of Kashmir.

Anonymous.—*Mahārāja Ranjit Singh*. The Khalsa College, Amritsar, 1939. [675]

A memorial publication on the first death centenary of Ranjit Singh, and has as its contributors some well-known journalists, scholars, historians and public men of India.

Kerala

Aiyar, K. G. Sesha.—*Cēra Kings of the Sangham Period*. 5" × 8". iv + 183 pp. Luzac, London, 1937. [676]

Deals with the Cēra rulers of the Western Coast, based entirely on the classical masterpieces of the Sangham Narrinari period which has been a subject of much speculation among scholars.

Chetty, Sir R. K. Shanmukham.—*The Queen of the Arabian Sea (Cochin)*. *TR*. XII, No. 4, pp. 57-61. [677]

A brief historical survey of Cochin.

Govindasami, S. K.—*A Note on Cheraman-Perumal*. *BRVRI*. VII, pp. 37-44. [678]

Endeavours to explain away some of the difficulties encountered in identifying this ruler, with the help of Tamil literature, and discusses his date.

Menon, T. K. Krishna.—*The Diwāns of Cochin*. *BRVRI*. VII, pp. 45-58. [679]

Sets out the salient features in the administration of the several Diwāns of the State. This article is continued from *BRVRI*. VI, p. 129.

— *A Sociological Study of Mediaeval Kerala History (825-1498 A. D.)*. *BRVRI*. VII, pp. 1-36. [680]

A study of the history of Kerala, giving details of the rulers. An appendix giving the line of Cōḷa kings is appended.

Sastri, K. A. Nilakanta.—*Some documents on the History of Cochin*. *BPP*. LVI, pp. 48-57. [681]

Gives a short account of Cochin, and abstract of treaties entered into by the Zamorin and the Dutch.

Tampy, K. P. Padmanabhau.—*Travancore: The land of holy shrines*. *ER*. XLV, pp. 99-103, 193-198, 343-346, 552-556. [682]

Describes the Anantaśayana, Śrī Padmanābhaswāmi temple and festivals.

Legends and Traditions

Coyajee, Sir J. C.—Iranian and Indian Analogues of the legend of the Holy Grail. vii+90 pp. Taraporevala, 1939. [683]

Shows the influence that the traditions in the Iranian epic and those in the *Mihir Yasth* and *Zamyad Yasth* and the long dominion of Mithraism in Europe must have exercised on the origin of the Grail. To establish this hypothesis, the writer shows resemblances between the nature of the Grail and that of the *Glory* in the various forms assumed by each, examines the problem of the Fisher King, and compares the heroes of the Quest and their exploits.

The author assumes the identity between the legend and the *Royal Glory*, or *Havareno*, or *farr*, called *Tejas* by the Indian Āryans.

Dikshit, S. K.—Some Historical Traditions. *IC.* VI, pp. 39-44. [684]

Recalls the traditional stories contained in the *Harṣacarita* of Bāṇa, about various kings who were done to death by treachery. All the instances mentioned refer exclusively to the mistakes which the kings committed on account of their fondness for their wives, and to which they owed their death.

Mitra, Sarat Chandra.—Parallelism between the Mahābhārata legend about Bhīma's slaying of the demon Vaka, the Greek myth of Perseus and Andromeda, and the Japanese myth about Ō Tokoya's killing of the Evil God. *JASB.* XV, No. 7, (1936-39). pp. 653-655. [685]

—— Parallelism between the Mahābhārata legend of Brishaketu and the Old Testament tradition about Abraham's sacrifice of Isaac. *JASB.* XV, No. 7, (1936-39). pp. 644-649. [686]

Compares a few traditions from the Mahābhārata with the Old Testament incident of substituting a ram in place of Isaac whom Abraham's faith in God had been tested.

Muchate, S. B.—Shahiri Powade. Bhag 2ra. (Marāṭhi text). Crown, 36 pp. 5th Edn. Shriram Electric Printing Press, Dulia, 1939. [687]

A book of ballads of Shivāji, Tamaji Channamma of Kittur, the Rani of Jhansi and Bapu Gokhale.

Sen, D. C.—Vieilles ballads du Bengale, Traduction et adaptation de M. Rolland d'après les textes bengalis. (Fenilles de l'Inde. No. 6.) 8"×6". Adrien-Maisonneuve, Paris, 1939. [688]

Singh, St. Nihal.—How the Gods became Immortal. *TIA.* 1939. [689]

Narrates the legend of Mandar Hill.

Lexicography and Grammar

Aiyer, L. V. Ramaswami.—The Old Tamil Verb. *QJMS.* XXX, pp. 163-174. [690]

Bambardekar, Rao Bahadur Wasudeva Anant.—Bhaṭṭoji-dikṣita-Jñātiviveda. (Marāṭhī text). 5" × 7½". 361 pp. Pub.: Author. Bombay, 1939. [691]

Banerji, Haricharu.—Bangiya Sabdkōsh. Demy 4to. Vol. III, Parts XVII and XVIII. Pub.: Author. Calcutta, 1939. [692]

Bengali lexicon.

Bor, N. L.—Yano Dafla Grammar and Vocabulary. *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 217-281. [693]

The Daflas, or Benami as they term themselves, occupy the mountainous region lying between the Bhorelli river on the west and the Subansivi on the east, north of the district of Darrang and Lakhimpur in Assam.

Bor, N. L. and C. R. Pawsey.—English-Sena Vocabulary. *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 309-349. [694]

Mr. J. H. Hutton who has written a short preface to this study, says, "The Sena Nagas started as a tribe from small beginnings but within the last hundred years have extended their culture and language very widely in the Nāga Hills and to the east of them"

Boudon, Pierre.—Une Application du Raisonnement Par L'Absurde dans L'interprétation de Pāṇini. (Les Jñāpakasiddhapharibhāṣā). *JA.* CCXXX (1938). pp. 65-121. (French text). [695]

Pāṇini has not employed dusi-mantra that was not absolutely necessary. The application of reason in interpreting Pāṇini is absurd, and compares with the modern jury system, where the jury is obliged to adapt law to cases.

Buiskool, H. E.—The Tripāḍi. Being an abridged English recast of Pūrvatrāsiddham (an analytical-synthetical inquiry into the system of the last three chapters of Pāṇini's Aṣṭādhyāyī). 10" × 6½". pp. xv + 156. E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1939. [695a]

A study of the methods of Pāṇini's Sanskrit Grammar with special references to its last three chapters, leading to the conclusion that the latter form "a system of thematical groups which are rationally classified and arranged".

Carpani, E. G.—Vācārambhaṇa. (Italian text). *NIA.* II, pp. 163-165. [696]

The term *vācārambhaṇa* occurring in the Chāndogya Upaniṣad is discussed.

Dasgupta, Nalini Nath.—Kramadiśvara and his School of Grammar. *IC.* V, pp. 357-361. [697]

Dolci, Lugia Nitti.—Les Grammairiens Prākritis. 227 pp. (French text). Paris, 1938. [698]

Prākrit grammars are critically examined as to how far they are important from philosophical point of view.

Gani, Upadhyaya Ksamavijaya.—Haimaparakāśa-Mahāvya-karaṇa of Vinayavijaya-Gaṇi. Part I, 472 pp. Nirṇaya Sagara Press, Bombay, 1937. [699]

A commentary on Hemacandra's Sanskrit Grammar, Haimalaghu-prakriyā with Svopajñā Vṛtti of Vinayavijaya Gaṇi.

Hoshi, S. J.—The two Rigvêdic Words मृळ and मृळ्य JBHU III, pp. 79-90. [700]

Brings together all the passages in which the forms of this root occur and verifies the various interpretations. An attempt is made to trace the root scientifically.

Katre, S. M.—The Formation of Koṅkaṇi. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 25-48. [701]

An extensive study of the Koṅkaṇi grammar.

— Reduplicative in Indo-Āryan. *BDCRI.* I, pp. 60-70. [702]

The word reduplicative is used here to embrace not only the actual doubling of an inflected or uninflected word forming a simple expression but also instances of echo words and compounds of rhyming elements or words.

Krishnamacharlu, C. R.—Nibinnā and Nivinā. *EI.* XXV, pp. 47-49. [703]

Discusses on the words Nibinḍa and Nibinnā occurring in the Mahā-Sivagupta edited by B. C. Mazumdar.

Malalasekera, Dr. G. P.—Dictionary of Pāli Proper Names. Vol. I. A-M. 9" x 7". xviii + 1164 pp; Vol. II, N-H. xii + 1370 pp. Indian Texts Series. The Government of India John Murray, London, 1937-38. [704]

Marulkar, Shankashastri.—व्याकरणमहाभाष्यम्. (Sanskrit text) Royal 8vo. 151 pp. V. G. Apte, Poona, 1938. [705]

Second part, containing portions from chapter seven, quater two; lesson two to the end of that chapter, of the commentary of Patañjali on Pāṇini's aphorism on grammar, together with the sub-commentaries *Udyota* and *Pradipa*.

- Patankar, R. K.**—चित्रावसु. (Marāṭhi text). *BISMQ.* XX, pp. 1-9. [706]

The real meaning of the word *Citrāvasu* appears to be a polar night having the constellation *citrā* at its beginning. The word dates from before eleven thousand years B. C.

- Pillai, S. Vaiyapuri.**—Kayātavan. Bulletin of the Department of Tamil. 8vo. xviii+107 pp. University of Madras, Madras, 1939. [706a]

Metrical lexicon in Tamil by Kayatarar.

- Reddiar, V. Venkatarajulu.**—Dravidian Pronouns. Bulletin of the Department of Tamil, No. 3. xx+128 pp. University of Madras, Madras, 1939. [706b]

An attempt to reconstruct the original Dravidic pronoun from a study of their forms in the various languages of the Dravidian family of speech.

- Sankaram, C. R.**—GM-SKŌ versus GM-SKHŌ. *NIA.* I, pp. 632-636. [707]

A study of the proto Indo-European reconstruction GM-SKHŌ as the antecedent for the Sanskrit Gacchā-mi is an improvement over the reconstruction GM-SKŌ.

- Reconstruction of the Pro-Dravidian Pronoun. *BDCRI.* I, pp. 96-105. [708]

Discusses briefly the problems of Sanskrit pronouns.

- Tuttle, Edwin H.**—Dravidian Notes. *JAOS.* Vol. 59, pp. 103-104. [709]

A short discussion on the final *i* that remains in Kanara-Tamil, and a final *l* that falls in Kanara-Tamil.

- Vidyabhushan, Amulya Charan.**—Bangiya Mahakosh. Demy 4to. Indian Research Institute, Calcutta.

Vol. I, Pt. 2. 665-696 pp. (1938)

Vol. II, No. 8. 225-256 pp. (1939)

No. 9. 257-288 pp. (1939)

No. 10. 289-320 pp. (1939) [710]

A Bengālī lexicon.

- Vira, Raghu, and Shado Taki.**—Dakshinamurti's Uddhara-Kosh. (English-Sanskrit text). 8vo. 31+117 pp. The International Academy of Indian Culture, Lahore, 1939. [711]

A dictionary of the secret Tantric Syllabic Code. Text, Introduction, Appendices and Exegetical notes.

- Wolfenden, Stuart N.**—On the Restitution of final Consonants in certain word types of Burmese. *AcO.* XVII, pp. 153-168. [712]

Interprets the significance of certain Burmese syllables.

Libraries and Manuscripts

Arberry, A. J.—The Library of the India Office—Historical Sketch, with a foreword by the Most Hon. Marquess of Zetland. 8vo. 109 pp. 3 plates. The India Office, Whitehall, London, 1938. [713]

Story of the beginning and development of the great State Library.

Armajani, Mohamad E. Moghadan Yahya.—Descriptive Catalogue of the Garret Collection of Persian, Turkish and India Manuscripts including some Miniatures in the Princeton University Library. Large 8vo. iii + 94 + x pp. Princeton, 1939. [714]

Barnett, L. D.—Catalogue of the Tod Collection of Indian Manuscripts in the possession of the Royal Asiatic Society. 10" × 7½" 100 pp. Typescript. Royal Asiatic Society, London, 1938. [715]

Lalon, M.—Inventaire des manuscrits tibétains de Tonenhonang conservés à la Bibliothèque Nationale. (Fonds Pelliot tob, nos. 1-849). 11½" × 8½". Adrien-Maisonneuve, Paris, 1939. [716]

Maherjirana, Ervad Dara Sorabji Dastur.—Nondh Ane Naktechini. Notes and comments on the documents and manuscripts of the Maherjirana Library of the Parsi Panchayat. Royal 8vo. 235 pp. (Gujarāti text). Shahnama Press, Bombay, 1939. [717]

Mahfuzul Haq, Prof. M.—A Valuable Manuscript of the Futūhāt-al-Makkiyyā. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 215-221. [718]

A note on the MS. presented to the library of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Nath, Prana, and Jitendra Bimala Chaudhuri.—Catalogue of the Library of the India Office. Vol. II. Part I (Revised) — Sanskrit Books. 8vo. xxiv + 990 pp. London, 1938. [719]

Poleman, Horace I.—A Census of Islāmic Manuscripts in the United States and Canada. American Oriental Series No. 12. xxix + 542 pp. 7" × 10". American Oriental Society, 1938. [720]

Sastri, S. Kuppuswami and P. P. Subrahmanya Sastri.—An Alphabetical Index of Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Government Oriental MSS. Library. Pt. I. 13" × 8½". Madras, 1938. [721]

Sharma, Dashratha.—*Prathvī Rāj Rasō Kī Ēk Purānī Pratē aur uskī Pramanikta.* (Hindī text). *NPP*. XLIV, pp. 275-282. [722]

Discusses several manuscripts of *Prithvirāj Rasō*, and holds that the MS. of the work which is in the State Library of Bikaner is the oldest so far discovered.

Silva, W. A. de.—*Catalogue of Palm Leaf Manuscripts in the Library of Colombo Museum.* Vol. I. 13" × 10". xxxiv + 412 pp. 6 plates. Ceylon Government Press, Colombo, 1938. [723]

Describes 2456 MSS. out of a collection of 5,000.

Storey, C. A.—*Persian Literature. Section II, Fasciculus 3, M. History of India.* 433-780 pp. Luzac, London, 1939. [724]

Catalogue of the Persian MSS. dealing with the history of India proper. Arranged in four sections:—(1) Documents of a more general character. (2) Chronological Survey of the MSS. concerning the Sultāns of Delhi and the Timurids. (3) and (4) MSS. touching upon the Provinces and States of India.

Upadhyaya, S. C.—A note on the Recently acquired Illustrated Manuscript of the *Kalpasūtra* in the Art Section of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, Bombay. *JBHS*. V, pp. 135-142. [725]

Linguistics

Aiyar, L. V. Ramaswami.—A Primer of Malayāḷam Phonology. *BEVRI*. VII, pp. 37-44. 102-117. [726]

Demarcates the late Malayāḷam changes, and examines the phonetically earlier form in the linguistic material of early Malayāḷam. This is Chapters V and VI of the series.

— Two Malayāḷam Phonemes. *NIA*. I, pp. 716-723. [727]

The dental nasal and the alveolar nasal phonemes in Malayāḷam and in old Tamil, are studied.

— Some Parallelisms and Divergences in South Indian Dravidian. *ER*. XLV, pp. 31-33, 107-109, 153-156, 249-252, 319-321. [728]

A study of Phonology, continued from *ER*. XLIV, p. 736.

Bailey, T. Grahame.—The date of the word Urdū. *JRAS*. 1939, pp. 264-265. [729]

A short note on the use of the word Urdū standing by itself and meaning the Urdū language. Brings the date to 1794 A. D.

Barua, K. L.—History Behind a Phonetic Difficulty. *JRAS.* VI, pp. 67-74. [730]

Boonerjea Biren.—De Hevesy and the Muṇḍā Problem. *IC.* VI, pp. 1-13. [731]

Gives a general idea of what has been done during the last few years on Muṇḍā linguistics and of the possible ethnographical connections of the Muṇḍās.

Chatterji, Sumiti Kumar.—Some Etymological Notes. *NIA.* II, pp. 421-427. [732]

——— *Bāṅgālā Bhāṣhā O Bāṅgālā Sāhityer Katha.* (Bengālī text). Double Crown 16mo. 48+10 pp. Reprinted. N. C. Mukherjee Sen, Ray & Co., Calcutta, 1939. [733]

Gives a brief account of the origin of the Bengālī language and the influence of different foreign languages on Bengālī, with a short history of Bengālī literature and short biographical notes on a few Bengālī writers.

Chettiar, A. Chidambaranatha.—Some Phonetic Tendencies in Tamil. *NIA.* II, pp. 307-310. [734]

Edgerton, Franklin.—The Origin of Pāli Middha. *NIA.* II, pp. 607-610. [735]

A few Pāli words are analysed.

Ghatage, A. M.—Repetition in Prākṛit Syntax. *NIA.* II, pp. 47-55. [736]

Gonda, J.—Ābharāṇa. *NIA.* II, pp. 69-75. [737]

Discusses the word *ābharāṇa*, in its various forms found in the Sanskrit Texts.

Hodson, T. C.—Socio-Linguistics in India. *MII.* XIX, pp. 94-98. [738]

Shows how comparative method be safely employed in Socio-linguistics in India.

Iyengar, M. R. Rajagopala.—Phonetic Changes in Tamil Words borrowed from classical Sanskrit. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 176-193. [739]

Gives a large number of Tamil words which have been borrowed from Sanskrit and indicates how the words are modified to suit the Tamil alphabets.

Katre, Dr. S. M.—New Lines of Investigation in Indian Linguistics. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 276-292. [740]

Shows that the approach to comparative study of any group of languages, must be from the synchronic point of view. The old method of comparing vocables from different cognate languages belonging to unrelated periods of history which served the purpose of the pioneers of this science, is no longer tenable.

Katre, Dr. S. M.—Names of Prākṛit Languages. *NIA*. II, pp. 296-301. [741]

A short paper on the names found in literary dialects and in Sanskrit plays.

Lorimer, E. O.—Language hunting in the Karakoram. 310 pp. Allen & Unwin, London, 1939. [742]

Book about Hanza near the Karakoram range in North-West India. It is a homely recital of the adventures of the author and her husband in the latter's scientific study.

Master, Alfred.—Some English Loan-words in Gujarāṭi. *BSOS*. X, pp. 25-30. [743]

Gives a list of English words used in Gujarāṭi language, which the writer noted from newspapers.

Mehendale, M. A.—Absolutives in the critical edition of the *Virāṭaparvam*. *BDCRI*. I, pp. 71-73. [744]

Pisani, Vittore.—An unnoticed Prākṛit Idiom. *NIA*. II, pp. 190-192. [745]

The idiom noticed in *jjo jḡāhi cā tihām va*. The writer discusses Mārkaṇḍeya's rule VI, 35.

Renon, Louis.—Sur certain emplois d' *a* (ū) priv. en sanskrit, et notamment dans le R̥gveda. *BSOS*. X, pp. 1-18. [746]

Discusses the use of *a* and *u* in forming the negative in Sanskrit, principally in the R̥gveda.

Sankaram, C. R.—A Note on Teleology and Linguistics. *NIA*. II, pp. 551-553. [747]

Points out how thoroughly teleology is discarded from the domain of modern linguistics, just as it is banished from all the exact physical sciences.

—— Theories about Ablaut. *JOR*. XIII, pp. 93-98, 312-315. [748]

Continuation of writer's article in the *JOR*. XII, (1938). In this instalment, he finds that in the oldest vedic dialect the derivative vowel phonemes, were not affected by ablaut. This article is to be continued.

Varma, Siddheshwar.—The Dialects of the Khasāli Group. *JRASBL*. IV, pp. 1-65. [749]

The dialects studied here are spoken in a valley which the writer names the Raggi Valley, which is fed by the stream Raggi and its tributaries. The Raggi falls into the Chenab at a point about 10 miles west of Doḡā.

—— The Formation of my child's language. *NIA*. II, pp. 559-565. [750]

Interesting record how the child evolved a dialect. The writer kept a record of the child's sounds; the result is studied in this paper.

Literature, Poetry and Drama

Acharya, Jadavji Trikamji and Pandit Somanath.—काश्यप-संहिता. (Sanskrit text). Demy 8vo. 630 pp. Pub.: Author. Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay, 1938. [751]

An ancient work on Ayurved, purporting to have been taught by Marich-Kashyap.

Aiyar, L. V. Ramaswami.—Tirukkural in Malyālam. *BRVRI*. VII, Appendix. (Tamil text). [752]

A sixteenth century MS. containing the Tamil text is edited with Malayālam translation.

Alsdorf, L.—Middle Indian Miscellanies. *BSOS*. X, pp. 19-23. [753]

A short note dealing with the Jaina recension of the *Siṃhāsana-dvātrimśikā*.

Athaley, N. V.—Avimukta-Tattva. *PO*. IV, pp. 28-29. [754]

Avimukta-Tattva, a religious treatise on the greatness of Benares by Pandita Bālkrṣṇa or Bālabhaṭṭa Payagunda.

Athavele, R. M.—वामनपंडित शिष्यकृत-गयेच्या विष्णुपदाची अरति. *BISMQ*. XX, pp. 82-85. [755]

An *ārati* of the Viṣṇupada at Gayā consists of 13 verses. The author is not known but it is presumed to be the disciple of Vāmana Paṇḍita.

Bara Lambodar.—Śākuntala. (Assamese text). Double Crown 16mo. 8-141 pp. Harinarayana Datta Barooah, Nalbari (Assam), 1939. [756]

Barua, D. L.—Paramatthadipani, being the commentary on the Cariyā-Piṭaka. 9"×6". Pāli Text Society, London, 1939. [757]

Barua, K. L.—Some Noted Mediæval Kāmarūpi Authors and their Works. *JARS*. VI, pp. 75-86. [758]

Bhattacharyya, Asoke Kumar.—A Comparative Study of Bhāsa and Kālidāsa. *IC*. VI, pp. 83-93. [759]

The codes of poetics and dramaturgy of Bhāsa and Kālidāsa, are examined.

Billiangadi, Virappa Basavappa.—Torave Rāmāyaṇa Sāra Saṅgraha. (Kannāḍa text). 4+122 pp. Pub.: Author. Mallikarjun Printing Press, Hubli, 1939. [760]

An abridgement with notes of the Kannāḍa poetic work entitled *Rāmāyaṇa* of Torave.

Buddhadatta, A. P.—Saddhamma-pajjotikā. The Commentary on the Mahāniddeśa. Vol. 2. Pālī text Society, London, 1939. [761]

Chakravarti, Chintaharam.—Kāśināth Bhaṭṭa and his Works. *JRASBL*. IV, pp. 455-465. [762]

Gives an account of Kāśināth Bhaṭṭa and his works, mainly based on the manuscripts of Kāśināth belonging to the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, and notices a large number of small treatises in Sanskrit ascribed to Kāśināth Bhaṭṭa, who lived in Benares about the 17th century.

——— **Paramānandamatasaṅgraha.** A hitherto unknown work of the Pārānanda school. *JBASBL*. IV, pp. 467-477. [763]

Chaudhuri, J. B.—Sanskrit Poetics Vijjā and Morikā. *IHQ*. XV, pp. 543-550. [764]

The literary activities of two eminent poetesses, is dealt with.

Chaudhuri, J. C.—Antarnan Ajvalan. (Gujarāṭī text). Crown 16mo. 64 pp. 2nd Edn. S. J. Shah, Ahmedabad, 1938. [765]

The Light from within. A drama depicting the capture of Sahu the son of Shambhaji by Aurangzeb.

Chintamani, T. R.—The Unādi Sūtras in Various Recensions (Sanskrit text). Madras University Sanskrit Series No. 7. University of Madras, Madras, 1939. [766]

This is the fourth part of the Unādi Sūtras in various recensions published for the first time.

——— **Prakāṭārthavivaraṇam.** A Commentary on the Brāhmasūtra Bhāṣya of Śrī Śaṅkara. Vol. II, University of Madras Sanskrit Series No. 9. 6½" × 10". lxxix + 581 to 1189 pp. University of Madras, Madras, 1939. [767]

——— **Sārirakanyāyasaṅgraha.** 2 + 4 + 2 + 183 pp. University of Madras, Madras, 1939. [768]

Coyajee, Sir J. C.—Studies in Shāh Nāmeh, being the subject-matter of one of the lectures delivered by the author as Government Research Fellow of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute. (English-Persian text). Demy 8vo. 325 pp. Fort Printing Press, Bombay, 1939. [769]

De, Brajendra Kumar.—Bangavir. (Bengālī text). Crown 16mo. 2 + 1 + 2 + 193 pp. Kanilal Sil, Calcutta, 1939. [770]

A historical play relating to the conquest of Ceylon by the Prince Vijay Siṃha, the son of Sinhabāhu, King of Bengal.

De, Dr. Sushil Kumar.—The *Kṛṣṇa-Karṇāmṛta* of Līlāśuka, with three Sanskrit commentaries of the Bengal Vaiṣṇava School, the *Kṛṣṇa-Vllabhā* of Gopāla Bhaṭṭa, the *Subodhānī* of Caitanyadāsa and the *Sāraṅga-raṅgadā* of Kṛṣṇadāsa Kavirāja. lxxxvii+385 pp. University of Dacca, 1938. [771]

Begins with a critical introduction, which is followed by a detailed description of Manuscripts and printed editions on which the present text is based.

—— Sanskrit Literature under the Pāla Kings of Bengal. *NIA*, II, pp. 263-282. [772]

An attempt is made to present an outline of the interest taken in Sanskrit literature under the Pālas.

—— The *Kṛṣṇa-Karṇāmṛta* of Līlāśuka. With three Sanskrit Commentaries. lxxxvii+384 pp. Dacca University Oriental Publication No. 5, University of Dacca, 1938. [773]

A critical edition of Bengal recension, together with three commentaries, the oldest of which is the *Kṛṣṇa-vallabhā* by Gopāla Bhaṭṭa, an immediate disciple of Caitanya.

Deshpande, Y. K.— पाताळकाण्ड रामायण. *BISMQ*. XX, pp. 13-17. [774]

The *Pātāla Kāṇḍa* of Viṭṭal Kiṅkara, a metrical commentary has been described.

Desikar, Soma Sundara.—A Milestone in Tamil Literature. *QJMS*. XXX, pp. 192-206. [775]

The *Daṇḍi-Alaṁkāraṁ* is a treatise on rhetoric in Tamil written during the reign of Rājendracōla in the 11th century. It is regarded as a landmark in the history of Tamil literature.

Devadhar, C. R.—प्रतिज्ञायोगन्धरायणम्. Crown 8vo. 124 pp. Samarth Bharat Press, Poona, 1939. [776]

Pratijñā-Yaṅgandharāyaṇam is a Sanskrit drama attributed to Bhāsa. Edited with introduction, notes and translation into English.

Devanathacharar, K.—Divyasūri Caritam. (Tamil text). Tulasi Bhavan, Chamaraipet, Bangalore City. [777]

Dhruva, K. H.—Daughter of Vindhya Forest (Gujarāṭi text). 198 pp. Pub.: Author. Kumar Printery, Ahmedabad, 1939. [778]

A drama depicting the story of king Vatsarāj and Princess Priyadarśanā. Translated from the original Sanskrit.

Dikshitar, V. R. Ramachandra and P. S. Sundaram Ayyar.—**भारद्वाजशिक्षा.** (Sanskrit-English text). Royal, 100 pp. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, 1938. [779]

An ancient Sanskrit Work regarding the proper reading of the text of the *Taittiriya* with Nagesvara's commentary.

— The *Śilappadhikāram*. Translated with an Introduction and Notes. xiv + 392 pp. Oxford University Press, 1939. [780]

Translation from the Tamil poem. Notes by the translator throw light on many an obscure passage in the original and furnish much collateral information.

Divanji, P. C.—The Text of the *Laghu Yogavāsiṣṭha*. *NIA*. I pp. 697-715. [781]

The text is critically discussed, and a plea is put forward for the preparation of a revised edition of *Yōgavāsiṣṭha*.

Dolci, Luigia Nitti.—Edition de la première śākha du *Prākṛtakalpataru* de Rāmaśarman. xiii + 94 pp. 3 Plates. Royal 8vo. Librairie Ancienne Honoré Champion, Éditeur, Edouard Champion, Paris, 1939. [782]

The work is based on a single manuscript (No. 1106 of the India Office).

— Le *Prākṛtānūsāsana* de *Puruṣottama*. xxvii + 141 pp. Paris, 1938. [783]

The text of *Puruṣottama's Prākṛtānūsāsana* is edited for the first time on the basis of a single defective Nepalese manuscript. Contains a complete translation with critical notes.

Gani, Upadhyaya Kshamavijaya.—**श्रीप्रमाणनयस्वालेकालङ्कारः.** (Sanskrit text). Crown 16mo. 66 pp. Nirnaya Sagar Press, Bombay, 1938. [784]

A work on logic of the 12th and 13th centuries with commentary.

Gode, P. K.—Some Verses about the *Kāyastha-Parabhūṣ*. Composed by Keśava Paṇḍita by the order of king Sambhāji, son of Shivāji c. A. D. 1675. *ABORI*. XX, pp. 235-248 [785]

The work discussed here is *Parabhū-Prakarana*, which contains an account of the *Parabhū grāmaṇya* of A. D. 1747, of anonymous authorship. The authorship is assigned to Keśava Paṇḍita who also is supposed to have written the *Rājārāmacarita*.

— Oldest Dated Manuscript of Sāyaṇa's Commentary on the *Sāmaveda*. *ABORI*. XX, pp. 145-152. [786]

A manuscript of Sāyaṇa's *Sāmavedārthaprakāśa*, deposited in the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, is dated 31st March, 1463 A. D.

Gode, P. K.—A work on Prosody by Miśra Jagannātha, called "Chandaḥpiyūṣa", and its probable date. *NIA*. I, pp. 681-685. [787]

A study based on the only MS. of a work on Prosody called the *Chandaḥpiyūṣa* by Jagannātha. This MS. is dated *Saivrat* 1849 (A.D. 1793).

—— Gaṅgādaśa, the author of the Chandomañjarī and his Works. *IIIQ*. XV, pp. 512-522. [788]

—— The Nature and contents of a lost medical treatise by Kharanāḍa or Khāranāḍi. *PO*. IV, pp. 49-62. [789]

A critical review of Aruṇadatta's Commentary on verse 34 of Chapter I of the *Cikitsitasthāna* of the *Aṣṭāṅgahrdaya*.

—— The date of the Kāyastha Parabdharmādarśa of Nilakaṇṭha Sūri and identification of its author in contemporary records. *JOR*. XIII, pp. 129-139. [790]

Describes the MS. of *Kāyasthaparabdharmādarśa* of Nilakaṇṭha Sūri from the Limaye Collection in the library of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona. Concludes that the date of the work lies between A.D. 1823 and 1827. The authorship is attributed to Nilakaṇṭha Śāstri Vināyak Śāstri Thatte.

—— Date of Ānandapūrṇa alias Vidyā-Sāgara, the Commentator of the *Mahābhārata*: Between A. D. 1200 and 1350. *BISMQ*. XX, pp. 29-36. [791]

Records some details of information regarding this commentator and fixes the limits for the date of his commentary.

—— The oldest dated manuscript of the Kāvyaaprakāśa. *JOR*. XIII, pp. 49-53. [792]

Gupta, Mahendra Nath.—Abhiyan. (Gujarāṭi text). Double Crown 16mo. 5 + 120 pp. Pub.: Author, Calcutta, 1939. [793]

A historical drama based on the story of the reign of Muḥammad Bin Tughalak.

Hamilton, C. H.—Vasubandhu. Wei Shih er shih lun; or The treatise in twenty stanzas on representation only. Translated from the Chinese version. American Oriental Series, Vol. 13. 10½" × 7". American Oriental Society, New Haven, 1938. [794]

Jha, Dr. Ganganath.—Tattvasaṅgraha of Śāntarakṣita with the commentary of Kamalaśīla. Translated into English. Vol. II. Gaekwad's Oriental Series, No. 83. 12 + 854 pp. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1939. [795]

Vol. I was published in 1937.

Johnson, E. H.—The *Tridaṇḍamālā* of Aśvaghoṣa. *JBORS.* XXV, pp. 11-14. [796]

A note pointing out that the internal evidence is definitely against the attribution of *Tridaṇḍamālā* to the author of the *Buddhacarita*.

Karve, C. G.—चिदंश शंकर. *BISMQ.* XX, pp. 21-25. [797]

Cindaḍa Śaṅkara, a poet-saint of Tanjore, wrote a number of Marāṭhi works; was the protege of Dipāmbā, the queen of Vyankoji the son of Shahāji Bhosle. Some specimens of his poems are cited.

Katre, S. M. and P. K. Gode.—A Volume of Eastern and Indian Studies presented to Prof. F. W. Thomas, C. I. E., on his 72nd birth-day 21st March, 1939. 9½" × 6", 318 pp. Karnatak Publishing House, Bombay, 1939. [798]

Articles by various writers on various subjects.

Kavyatirtha, Aghor Chandra.—Krishna-Kāli. (Bengālī text). Double Crown 16mo. 45 pp. Praphulla Kumar Dhar, Calcutta, 1939. [799]

A play relating to a sport of Krishna with Rādhā.

Krishnamacharya, Pandit E.—Sūktimuktāvali. 66 + 463 + 85 pp. Gaekwad's Oriental Series No. 82. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1938. [800]

Kuiper, F. B. J.—Altindish *abhyāsa-h* Studium, Gewohnheit usw. *Srbinda* (RS. VIII, 32, 2), und *Binda*. (German text). *AcO.* XVII, pp. 304-317. [801]

Kumari Devi, Srimati Akshaya.—A History of Sanskrit Literature. 172 pp. Vijaya Krishna Bros., Calcutta, 1939. [802]

A series of short notices on the various Sanskrit literary productions.

Lacombe, O.—La doctrine morale et métaphysique de Rāmānuja. 10½" × 7". (French text). Adrien-Maisonneuve, Paris, 1938. [803]

Text and translation of the *Siddhānta*.

Madhvachar, V.—Tarkatandavam Bādarāyaṇa. With the Nyāyadīpa of Sri Raghavendratirtha. 3 Vols. University of Mysore Oriental Library Publication, Sanskrit Series No. 79. 9" × 6". Mysore, 1938. [804]

Malawad, S. S.—Karnataka Sahitya Sanskriti Darshana. (Kannada text). 174 pp. Pub.: Author: Tontadarya Press, Dharwar, 1939. [805]

A glimpse of Karnāṭak literature and culture. A collection of author's articles on Karnāṭak literature and culture.

Masani, R. P.—Court Poets of Irān and India. An anthology of wit and verse. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$. 202 pp. New Book Co., Bombay, 1938. [806]

Opens with a short account of the early Persian Poetry, followed by 146 stories.

Morgenstierne, G.—Notes on an old Pashto Manuscript. Containing the *Khair Ul-Bayān* of Bayazid Ansari. *NIA*. II, pp. 566-574. [807]

Khair-Ul-Bayān, the most ancient work hitherto known in Pashto, of the famous heretic Bayāzid Ansari, is here examined briefly, in its linguistic side.

Mujumdar, Sar, G. N.—वृत्तयुग्मणि. (Marāṭhī text). *BISMQ*. XX, pp. 71-74. [808]

Vṛtta Dyumani, a work on metrics was written by Yaśavanta Gaṅgādhara Candracūḍa. Date Śaka 1697 (A. D. 1775).

— संगीत मकरन्द व त्यावरील मराठी ओवीबद्ध टीका खलजी राजवंशीय-
जिया दौलत खानाचा पुत्र मुतोबी वजीरुलमुल्क यांनी लिहिलेली. (Marā-
ṭhī text). *BISMQ*. XX, pp. 87-92. [809]

The commentary on *Saṅgītamakaranda*, is in MS. The author is one Mutoji Vazir-ul-Mulk who remains unidentified.

Mukerji, Kalidas.—Ek Prachin Hindi Samachar Patra. (Hindi text). *NPP*. XLIV, pp. 191-200. [810]

Discovery of an old file of 76 issues of a Weekly Hindi Journal of 1826. Discusses the language, style and contents.

Mukerji, Sujitkumar.—Trisvabhāvanirdesa of Vāsubandhu. Sanskrit and Tibetan version, edited with English translation. Visvabharati, 1939. [811]

Nitti-Dolci Luigia.—Le Prākṛtānuśāsana de Puruṣottama. 8vo. xxvii + 143 pp. 1 Plate. Paris, 1938. [812]

Oza, Ambikadatta.—श्री सूत्रकृताङ्गम् । द्वितीय और तृतीय । (Hindi-Sanskrit-Ardha-Māgadhi text): Parts II and III. 280 and 409 pp. Royal 8vo. Virvijay Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [813]

A Hindi commentary on the original in the Ardha-Māgadhi, edited with its Sanskrit commentary.

Qadir, Sir Abdul.—Modern Urdū Literature. *IAL*. XIII, pp. 102-112. [814]

Points out some recent contribution to Urdū literature.

Pandit, Radharaman.—*Gītagovinda Bhāvabhāshiṇi Kāvya.* (Bengālī text). Crown 8vo. 8+4+97 pp. Jivan Krishna Pandit, Kumargaon, 1939. [815]

A metrical Bengali translation of Jayadēva's well-known Sanskrit work *Gītagōvinda*.

Poddar, Seth Kanhailal.—*Samaskṛta Sahita kā Itihāsa.* 2 vols. (Hindī-Sanskrit text). 384 and 214 pp. Ramvilas Poddar Smarak Samiti, Bombay, 1938. [816]

Account of the development of the Sanskrit *Alaṅkāśāstra* or Poetics. An attempt to popularise the subject through the medium of Hindi.

Pompignau, R. H. Assir.—*Meghadūta* (Le Nuage Mesager), poème éléiaque de Kālidāsa; En appendice: *Rtusamhāra* (Les Saisons), poème descriptif attribué à Kālidāsa. Collection Emile Senart. Paris, 1938. [817]

This is the 5th volume of the Collection Emile Senart, published to provide the French Public with the text and translation of the *Meghadūta*.

Premanand, Nakar and Vishnudas.—*Osha Haran.* (Gujarātī text). Crown 16mo. 256 pp. Edited by G. L. Pandya, R. C. Parikh, Ahmedabad, 1939. [818]

A poem describing the marriage of Usha, daughter of king Banasur with the grandson of Krishna.

Radhakrishnan, E. P.—*The Nirṇayāmṛta of Alladanatha.* *JAHS.* XII. Pt. 4. pp. 215-219. [819]

Shows that the work *Nirṇayāmṛta* attributed to king Sūryasēna, was really written by Alladanatha, and removes the misgiving, as supposed to be caused by the name Gopinarayana, as the author, found in some manuscripts. The author of the paper shows that the work written by Alladanatha, Gopinarayana and Sūryasēna, are all one and the same book. Disagrees with Profs. Kane and Bhandarkar regarding Alladanatha's date.

— Some More *Dūtakāvya*s in Sanskrit. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 23-28. [820]

Brings to notice some *Dūtakāvya*s in Sanskrit literature, and gives short description of the contents, authors, etc. The study serves to show the amount of influence Kālidāsa had on later Sanskrit literature.

— *Dharmasūri: His Date and Works.* *NIA.* II, pp. 428-441. [821]

Dharmasūri, the author of the *Sāhityaratnākara*, a well-known treatise on poetics has been assigned to the first quarter of the 15th century A.D. and his works described in the article.

Raghavan, Dr. V.—The *Yogavāsiṣṭha* and the *Bhāgavad Gītā* and the place of the origin of the *Yogavāsiṣṭha*. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 73-82. [822]

Gives parallels, small and great, verbal and ideal, between the two compositions. He finds that in the *Gītā* passages used by it, the *Yogavāsiṣṭha* presents three instances of Kāśmiri readings and four instances of vulgate reading. Hence, the writer's suggestion is that Kāśmir should be accepted as the place where the *Yogavāsiṣṭha* was produced.

Gives a few more parallels in *JOR.* XIII, pp. 161-163.

— The Date of the *Yogavāsiṣṭha*. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 110-128. [823]

Examines large number of evidences and comes to the conclusion that the date of the text of the *Yogavāsiṣṭha* must be between the 11th and the middle of the 13th century A. D.

— The *Sūktiratnahāra* of Kāliṅgarāya Sūrya. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 293-306. [824]

The *Sūktiratnahāra* is an anthology compiled by Kāliṅgarāya Sūrya. It has recently been published from a single MS. in the Travancore Palace Library. The writer compares this edition with two other MSS. of the work in the Madras Government Oriental MSS. Library.

— Bhoja's *Śṛṅgāra Prakāśa*. *NIA.* I, Supplements. pp. 1-48. [825]

A descriptive study of Bhoja's *Śṛṅgāra Prakāśa*, based mainly on the four volumes of the MS. of the work deposited in the Government Oriental MSS. Library, Madras.

Raja, Prof. C. Kunhan.—*Rigveda Vyākhyā Madhavakṛtā*. 5" × 8". 472 pp. Adyar Library, Madras, 1939. [826]

Commentary on the *Rgvēda* by Mādhava, based on a single MS. deposited in the Adyar Library is edited.

— *Vararucaniruktasamuccaya*. Madras University Sanskrit Bulletin No. 3. 10" × 6½". Madras, 1938. [827]

Ramakrishnaiya, K.—*Navanādhacharita: A Dvipada Kāvya* by Gaurana. xxxix + ii + 281 pp. University of Madras, 1937. [828]

This is the Madras University Telugu Series No. 7. The poem here edited is a classical Telugu composition composed in the 15th century by Gaurana Amatya.

Ramanujachari, R. and K. Srinivasachari.—*Nītimālā* by Nārāyaṇārya. *JAU.* IX, Appendix pp. vi-xl. [829]

Nītimālā is here being edited with introduction and notes. The present instalment is the Introduction.

Ray, Dwijendra Lal.—*Mawar-patan*. (Bengālī text). Crown 16mo. 154 pp. Calcutta, 1939. [830]

A historical drama relating to the subjugation of Mewar by the Mughals during the rule of Rana Amar Singh.

Regamy, K.—Three Chapters from the *Samādhirājasūtra*. 8vo. 113 pp. The Warsaw Society of Science and Letters. Publication of the Oriental Commission, No. I, Warsaw, 1938. [831]

Sajjard, Dr. Sayyad.—An Early Prose Writers of Modern Urdū. *IsC*. XIII, pp. 60-75. [832]

Examines the merit of some of the writers in Urdū in middle of the eighteenth century.

Sarma, B. N. Krishnamurti.—Post-Vyāsarāya Commentators (Non-Polemical). *MA*. I, pp. 667-680. [833]

An account of eleven commentators and their works. This being a part of author's 'History of Dravidian Literature'.

Sastri, K. S. Ramaswami.—*Draupadi*. Thompson & Co., Madras. [834]

Drama in five acts setting out in prose and verse the main incidents of Draupadi's life, from her *svayamvara* to her death.

Sastri, N. Aiyaswami.—*Ālambanaparīkṣā and Vṛtti*. *Bra*. III, pp. 57-72. [835]

Restored into Sanskrit from the Tibetan and Chinese versions and edited with English translation and Essay on *Bahyārthavāda*.

Sastri, S. Kuppaswami.—*ब्रह्मसिद्धिः* of Maṇḍana Miśra. With the commentary of Saukhamani. Government Press, Madras, 1939. [836]

Sastri, S. S. Suryanarayana.—Some observations on the *Māṇḍūkya Kārikās*. *JOR*. XIII, pp. 99-109. [837]

Notes the resemblances of Śeṣa's *Paramārthasūtra*, and *Māṇḍūkyakārikās* of Gauḍapāda, and looks upon Patañjali as the inspirer of Gauḍapāda. No reference has been made to the vexed problem of whether the *Āgama-Prakaraṇa* is Gauḍapāda's work or part of the *Upaniṣad*.

Sastri, V. A. Ramaswami and K. A. Sivaramakrishna Sastri.—*Bhāvanāviveka* by Maṇḍanamiśra with *Viṣamagranthi-bhedikā* by Nārāyaṇa. *JAU*. IX, Appendix. (Sanskrit text). [838]

Bhāvanāviveka is being edited with introduction.

Sen, Priyaranjan.—An Approach to Modern Oriyā Literature. *CR*. Vol. 73, pp. 193-214. [839]

A survey of Modern Oriyā literature, dealing with the English conquest of Orissa and the spread of Western culture. Refers to Oriyā trade with Europe from the arrival of the Portuguese.

Shah, V. M. and K. M. Mehta.—*Ardhamagadhi Selections*. Vrajlal Mohanlal Shāh, Ahmedabad. (Prākṛit text). [840]

Collection of 72 extracts from different works in *Ardhamagadhi*.

Shastri, Anantkrishna.—Brahmasūtra Shankarabhashyam. Re-edited by Bharhava Shastri. 2nd Ed. Super Royal 8vo. 1126 pp. (Sanskrit text). Nirnaya Sagara Press, Bombay, 1939. [841]

Commentary by Shrimat Shankaracharya on the Brahmasūtras, with the commentaries, Bhamati of Shrimadvachaspati Miśra, the Kalpataru of Shrimadamalanandsaraswati and the Parimala by Shrimadappayya Dikshita.

Shastri, M. D.—The Mononurañjana Nāṭaka. 9" × 5½". Government of the United Province, Allahabad, 1938. [842]

Shastri, Ramavatar Vidyabhaskar.—Nārada Bhakti Sūtra. The Bhakti Aphorising Nārada. Demy 8vo. 76 pp. (Hindi-Sanskrit text). Aryabhusan Press, Poona, 1939. [843]

A commentary on Nārada Bhakti Sūtras from the standpoint of Advaita philosophy.

Sharma, Har Dutt, and M. M. Patkar.—Kavīndracandrodaya. PO. III, Appendix, pp. i-x. [844]

A collection of addresses presented to Kavindrācārya by some of his contemporary scholars during Shāh Jahān's reign. Based on three MSS. two of which were acquired from the Royal Asiatic Society of Bengal, and the third from the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society.

— काव्यप्रकाश, प्रथमद्वितीयोल्लासौ. Kāvya prakāsha, Prathamadvitīyollasau. Crown 8vo. 174 pp. Samarth Bharat Press, Poona, 1939. [845]

The first two chapters of the *Kāvya prakāsh* of Mammaṭa, with a Sanskrit commentary and English translation with notes.

Sharma, Y. Subrahmanya.—Nārada's Aphorisms in Bhakti. Text with English Translation and Notes. 5" × 7½". vi + 26 pp. The Adhyātma Prakāsh Kāryālaya, Holēnarsipur (Mysore), 1938. [846]

Shrigondekar, G. K.—Mānasollāsa or Abhilaṣitārthacintāmaṇi. Vol. II, 50 + 304 pp. Gaekwad's Oriental Series No. 84. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1939. [847]

An encyclopaedic work treating of one hundred different topics connected with the Royal household and the Royal Court, by Someśwaradēva, a Chālukya king of the 12th century.

Vol. I, (G. O. S. No. 28) was published in 1925.

Silabhadra, Bhikshu.—Therigathā. (Bengālī text). Double Crown 16mo. 7 + 168 pp. Sri Sauranga Press, Calcutta, 1939. [848]

Gives a Bengālī translation of the work with a short account of each of the *Theris*.

Sriramula, V.—Specimens of Sanskrit Dramatic poems. (English and Sanskrit text). Sarvani Press, Narasaraopet. [849]

Subba Rao, Rayprolu.—Leaders and Landmarks of Telugu Literature. [850]

A study of Srinatha and Potannar (1300-1475) and their literary works.

Subrahmanyam, S.—The Taittiriya Āraṇyaka: A study of its first Prapāṭhaka. *JOR.* XIII, pp. 19-22. [851]

A short paper analysing the text of the first chapter of the *Taittiriya Āraṇyaka*.

Tadpatrikar, S. N.—Śrīmad-Bhagavadgītā, with the commentary of Rājānaka Rāmakavi called Sarvatobhadra. Anandashram Sanskrit Series No. 112. 9½" × 6½". Poona, 1939. [852]

Rāmakavi belongs to the beginning of the 10th century A. D. In the present work four MSS. of the commentary available in the Government MSS. Library at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, have been utilised.

Taj, Syed Imtiaz Ali.—Anarkali. (Urdū text). 8vo. 198 pp. Mercantile Press, Lahore, 1939. [853]

A historical play about Prince Salim's favourite, Anarkali.

Tamaskar, G. D.—Some further light on the "Shio-Bharat". *ER.* XLV, pp. 186-192. [854]

Supports his previous statement that *Shio-Bharat* was not composed before Rājaram's time; it was probably composed in the time of Shāhji in the Karnāṭic, and that the poet did not live long at Shivāji's Court.

Tarkavagis, Mahamahopadhyaya Phanibhushan.—Nyāyadarśana O Vātsyāyana Bhāshya. Vol. I. (Bengālī and Sanskrit text). Royal 8vo. 16 + 20 + 406 + 2 pp. Bangiya-Sahitya Parishad Mandir, Calcutta, 1939. [855]

Original Sanskrit aphorism and the commentary of Vātsyāyana with translation and elaborate notes and expositions in Bengali.

Tripathy, Ramnaresh.—Ramacharitmanasa. (Hindī text). The Hindī Mandir, Prayag. [856]

A critical edition of Tulsidas's work. It contains a critically edited text, a commentary and a lengthy introduction in which the editor discusses various matters dealing with Tulsidas and his work.

Vaidya, Dr. P. L.—The Mahāpurāṇa of Puṣpadauta. Vol. I, xlii + 674 pp. Manikyachandra Jaina Granthamālā, 1937. [857]

The text is critically edited.

Valavalkar, P. H.—Hindu Social Institutions, with reference to their psychological implications. With a foreword by Prof. Sir S. Radhakrishnan. xvii+388 pp. Longmans, Green, 1939. [858]

A study based upon ancient Hindu scriptural and other literature of ancient Hindu Social institutions and their ideological and valuational foundations.

Vidyavinod, Kshirodprasad.—Nara-Naryan. (Bengālī text). Crown 16mo. 2+208pp. Calcutta, 1939. [859]

A drama based on the *Mahābhārata* story of Karna's defeat and death at the hands of Arjuna in the battle of Kurukshetra.

Warriar, A. Govinda.—Studies in the *Mūṣakavaṃśa*. *BRVRI*. VII, pp. 119-138 (to be continued). [860]

The *Mūṣakavaṃśa* is a Sanskrit *Kāvya* by Atula, a courtier of the Mūṣaka king Srikanṭha *alias* Rājadharmā. This is a study of the Mūṣaka royal family.

Anonymous.—Śiva-Śakti. (Bengālī text). Double Crown 16mo. 190 pp. Atul Krishna Basu Mallik, Calcutta, 1939. [861]

A drama based on the Purāṇic story of the slaying of demon Kavacha by Arjuna with a weapon received from Śiva.

——— *Rakta-Mukut*. (Bengālī text). Double Crown 16mo. 194 pp. Gobardhan Sil, Calcutta, 1939. [862]

A drama based on a story of the *Viṣṇupurāṇa* about how the younger son of king Vrika of Ayodhya ascended the throne after frustrating the plans of and killing his elder brother who had rebelled against the king with a view to usurping the throne.

Madras and South India

Aiyar, E. S. Varadaraja.—Ancient Tamilian Warfare. *JOR*. XIII, pp. 232. [863]

Gives some important reasons for waging war. Describes the ancient fortification, the army, weapons, and the warfare.

Armstrong, C. C.—Port of Madras. *JMGA*. XIV, pp. 146-154. [864]

Chettiar, C. M.—Growth of Modern Coimbatore. *JMGA*. XIV, pp. 101-116. [865]

Traces the origin and history of the town, and deals with its growth into an industrial city.

- Dowie, P. G.**—The Physical aspects and the Geology of the neighbourhood of Madras. *JMGA*. XIV, pp. 119-401. [866]

An attempt to give a brief survey of the Geology of the neighbourhood of Madras to Geographers, Geologists and others.

- Hodgson, G. H.**—Thomas Parry, Free Merchant, Madras, 1768-1824. xiii + 357 pp. 17 plates, 5 maps. Higginbotham & Co., Madras, 1938. [867]

Illustrates the hazardous nature of the free merchants' livelihood in South India in Georgian times.

- Lakshmi, Srimati V. T.**—Ancient South Indian Commerce. *Tr.* XII, No. 4, pp. 46-57. No. 5, pp. 31-37. [868]

Describes the communal intercourse between South India and the countries beyond, from the fourth millennium.

- Madras.**—The Madras Tercentenary Commemoration Volume. 10" x 8". 173 pp. Oxford University Press, 1939. [869]

Contains articles by various authors.

- Nainar, S. Muhammad Husayn.**—The Religious Sects of Southern India mentioned by Arab Geographers. *NIA*. II, pp. 369-373. [870]

A short account is given here of the religious sects of the coastal cities of the Indian Peninsula, from the works of Muhammedan travellers of the 9th to 10th centuries.

- Rangacharya, Prof. V.**—Historical Geography of Mylapore, San Thome and Adyar. *JMGA*. XIV, pp. 272-295. (to be continued). [871]

Gives information of the places, based chiefly on epigraphic records.

- Razu, Sri Raja Nallaparazu Mirza Achyuta Rama Razu Bahadur**—History of Nallapparajas. *JAHRS*. XII, Pt. 4, pp. 237-238. [872]

Points out some of the Kshatriya families that migrated to the South during the troublous times after the advent of the Muslims in 11th and 12th centuries.

- Sastri, K. A. Nilakanta.**—Foreign Notices of South India, from Megasthenes to Ma-Huan. Madras University Historical Series, No. 14. [873]

Gives numerous foreign notices of S. India including Ceylon.

- Sitaramayya B. Pattabhi.**—Madras—Then and Now. *Tr.* XII, Nos. 2 and 3, pp. 9-14. [874]

Compares Madras of the present day with Madras of fifty years ago.

Srinivasachari, C. S.—History of the City of Madras. xlvii + 363 pp. Annamalai University, Madras, 1939. [875]

——— A History of Madras. Varadachary & Co., Madras. [876]

——— When Madras was attacked. *NR.* IX, pp. 128-138, 226-238. [877]

A survey of the chief military vicissitudes that the city of Madras has undergone in the course of its life.

——— Muslim Adventurers in the kingdoms of Tanjore and Madura. *NIA.* II, pp. 378-388. [878]

An attempt is made to bring out three typical men—Rustam Khan, Saiyad Khan and Chanda Sahib, who played a prominent part in the setting the stage of South Indian independent Hindu rule.

White, G. S.—The Judges of the Supreme Court at Madras. (1801-1862). *JIH.* XVIII, pp. 263-286. [879]

The Marathas

Baroda.—Historical Selections from Baroda State Records. Vol. IV, 1799-1813. 9½" × 6". viii + 455 to 638 pp. State Records Department, Baroda State, Baroda, 1938. [880]

Marāṭhi and English text. Copies of old documents in the State Record Room.

——— Historical Selections from Baroda State Records. Vol. V, 1813-1820. 9½" × 6". viii + 639 to 840 pp. State Records Department, Baroda State, Baroda, 1939. [881]

Marāṭhi and English text. Copies of original documents in the State Records Room.

Cadell, Sir Patrick.—The Fighting Patwardhans. *TIA.* 1939. [882]

A short paper on the origin of the title, and the career of the founder Hari Bhatt of Ratnagiri.

Deshpande, B. R.—Marāṭhi Poets of Southern India, *Tr.* XII, No. 1. pp. 25-28. [883]

Gives a short account of the migration of the Marāṭhas in South India, and the dramas that were written under the name of Sahu.

Dighe, V. G.—The Janjira Expedition of Bāji Rāo I, Peshwa's first offensive. *BPP.* LVI, pp. 65-79. [884]

A narrative of the struggle between the Peshwa and the Sidi, and the final reduction of Sidi's territory.

Gense, J. H. and D. R. Banaji.—The Gaekwads of Baroda. English Documents. Vol. V, Royal 8vo. xxii + 479 + iii pp. D. B. Taraporevala Sons & Co., Bombay, 1939. [885]

Continues the reign of Anandrao Gaekwad and, covers the period from July 1802 to June 1803. The first four volumes were published in 1936-38.

Gode, P. K.—Vāñcheśvara *alias* Kuṭṭi Kavi and his contract with the Patvardhan Sardars of the Southern Marāṭha Country. *ABORI*. XX, pp. 9-20. [886]

Gives an account of Kuṭṭi Kavi and his literary work. From several passports issued to him by Mountstuart Elphinstone, Kuṭṭi Kavi appears to have been an influential man. (Cf. Sarma, *ABORI*. XX, pp. 207-208).

Gupta, P. C.—Bāji Rāo II, and the East India Company. 1796-1818. 9" × 6". Oxford University Press, Oxford, 1939. [887]

Sketches the political history of Bājirāo II, the son of the ill-fated Raghunath Rāo, who ascended the *musnud* of Poona on the tragic death of his son, Savai Madhava Rāo.

Khare, G. H.—Śiva-Caritra-Vṛtta-Saṁgraha. Khaṇḍa 2; Persian Section. 6½" × 5½". 128 pp. Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala, Poona, 1939. [888]

Summaries of five Persian chronicles: (1) *Muhammād-nāmā*, (2) *Tārīkh-i-Ālī*, (3) *Alī-nāmā*, (4) *Haft Kūsh* and (5) *Basātin-Sulātin*. Intended for the students of Marāṭha history.

Lehuraux, Alfred.—Marāṭha Affairs and the Ambitions of Bālajirāo. *BISMQ*. XX, pp. 97-101. [889]

This is an extract from *Bussy and French India*, translated from the French. Narratives of the events of 1755-1757.

Potdar, Prof. D. V.—राघोबादादा जाणि घारापुरीचीं लेणीं. *BISMQ*. XX, pp. 75. [890]

A short reference to Raghunatharāo Peshwā evincing no interest in the Elephanta Caves. Marāṭhi text.

Purandare, K. V. and B. D. Apte.—शिव-चरित्र-साहित्य. Demy 8vo. 168 pp. Bharat Itihasa Samshodhak Mandala, Poona, 1938. (Marāṭhi text). [891]

Śhiva-Caritra-Sāhitya. Material regarding the life of Shivaji, from the Peshwa Daftar and other sources.

Sardesai, G. S.—ऐतिहासिक पत्रबोध. (Marāṭhi text). Crown 16mo. 164 pp. Bombay Vaudhav Press, Bombay, 1939. [892]

Āitihāsik Patrabodh. Select letters from various periods of Marāṭha history, are edited.

Sardesai, G. S.—Poona Affairs—Palmer's Embassy, being Poona Residency Correspondence. Vol. 6. xxxviii + 692 pp. Government Central Press, Bombay. [893]

Intimate revelations of the musings, plotting faction, intrigues and doings in the court of the last of the Peshwas.

—— The Achievements and Failings of the Marāṭhas. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 288–294. [894]

Gives the root cause of the rise of the Marāṭhas. This lack of mutual toleration and the system of Jagirs, he thinks, was the cause of their downfall.

—— The Achievements and Failure of the Marāṭhas. *BV.* Pt. 1. pp. 69–78. [895]

Sarma, K. Madhava Krishna.—The Date of the Mahiṣa-śatakavyākhyā. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 207–208. [896]

Mr. Sarma supplements the study of Mr. P. K. Gode—*Vāñcheśvara alias Kuttī Kavi and his contact with Patwardhan Sardars of the Southern Marāṭha country.* (Cf. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 9–20), in giving the date of Mahiṣa-śatakavyākhyā which is S. 1735. (A. D. 1813).

Sastri, P. P. Subrahmanya.—Tanjore Manuscripts and their value for Marāṭha History in the South. *JBHS.* V, pp. 119–128. [897]

A concise summary of the several manuscripts available in the Tanjore Palace Library.

Tamaskar, G. D.—Was Shivaji a literate man? *ER.* XLV, pp. 36–41. [898]

Concludes that Shivāji knew to read and write.

The Mughals

Banerji, S. K.—Humāyūn Badshāh. With an Introduction by Sir E. Denison Ross. ix + 256 + xviii pp. Oxford University Press, 1938. [899]

A monograph on the career of Humāyūn, divided into four sections, Early life, His struggle with Bahadur Shāh of Gujarāt; His struggle with Sher Khān and the Afghans, and the loss of his throne and its recovery.

Sarkar, Sir Jadunath.—Fall of the Mughal Empire. Vol. III, 470 + xii pp. S. N. Sarkar, Calcutta. [900]

Begins with the restoration of Shāh Alam on the throne of Delhi in 1772 and presents an account of the Delhi Empire till 1788. Marāṭha activity in northern India serves as a frontispiece to the main narrative.

Sri Ram.—A Neglected Aspect of Mughal History *NR.* X, pp. 341–354. [901]

A brief study of Sanskrit writers of the Mughal Period.

Sharma, Sri Ram.—The Nature of the State in Mughal India. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 459-465. [902]

The "Divine Origin" and "Divine Right" claimed by the kings, both in India and in Europe, is first discussed. The Mughal rule of despotism of a limited nature is then described.

Solomon, Capt. W. E. Gladstone.—By the Grave of Aurangzeb. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 393-400. [903]

A poetic description of the tomb.

Museums and Collections

Fernandes, Braz A.—Museum Functions. *JBHS.* V, pp. 42-50. [904]

Describes the various functions of Museums, and the Curators' duties.

Gray, Basil.—The Rearrangement of the Indian Collections at the British Museum. *IAL.* XIII, pp. 1-5. [905]

Gives a short survey of the history of the collection of Indian Art in the British Museum and explains the principle of new arrangement.

Prashad, Bainsi.—The Indian Museum. *BPP.* LVII, pp. 54-65. [906]

Describes the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Shere, S. A.—Some Aspects of the Collection in the Patna Museum. *NIA.* II, pp. 488-493. [907]

Mysore

Dikshitar, V. R. Ramachandra.—Sultans of Mysore and the Śringeri Mutt. *NIA.* II, pp. 255-257. [908]

Shows that the relationship which existed between Hyder Ali and Tippu, and the authorities of Śringeri Mutt, was more than tolerant.

Rao, C. K. Jayasimha.—Pragatipara Mysuru. (Kannada text). 1939. [909]

Rao, P. B. Ramachandra.—Poligars of Mysore and Their Civilisation. *QJMS.* XXX, pp. 174-191. [910]

Sastri, K. N. V.—A Note on the Biographies of Haider Ali and Tippu Sultan. *NIA.* II, pp. 374-377. [911]

Less known works on the lives of the two Sultāns are given in a Bibliographical form.

Sinha, N. K.—Hyder Ali's Relations with the British. (1775-1780.) *PBP.* LVI, pp. 18-22. [912]

A narrative of Hyder's intrigues against the English; the defeat of Morāri Rāo.

Mythology and Folklore

- Banerji, Amulya Ratan.**—Padmapuran Bais Manasa, Śrī Śrī. (Bengālī text). $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 4\frac{1}{2}''$. 1 + 18 + 412 pp. Tara Printing Works, Calcutta, 1939. [913]

A poem based on the mythological account of the snake goddess Manasa and the popular story connected with the introduction of her worship, said to be composed by 22 different poets.

- Chaplin, Dorothea.**—Mythological Bonds between East and West. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Copenhagen, 1938. [914]

Embraces the whole of the common ground of mythology of India and the West.

- Datta, Gurusaday.**—Patua Sangit. (Bengālī text). Royal 8vo. 29 + 116 pp. Calcutta University Press, Calcutta, 1939. [915]

Contains a number of old ballads composed by Bengālī Patuas (village painters) describing the stories represented by pictures drawn by them. With illustrations of their paintings and a preface about the Patuas and their art.

- Emeneau, M. B.**—Another Example of the Echo-Word Motif in Dravidian Folk-Tales. *JAOS*. Vol. 59, pp. 503-505. [916]

A brief analysis of Dravidian folk-lore motif, based on a Tamil story.

- Karve, Irawati.**—Some Folk-Songs of Mahārāṣṭra. *BDCRI*. I, pp. 79-95. [917]

- Mankad, Bhagwanlal L.**—Sun and Randal Worship in Gujarāt. (Gujarātī text). *T.M.* IV, pp. 403-432. [918]

Discusses the history of Sun worship and Randal in Gujarāt and Kathēwār, and traces the foreign influence.

- Mitra, Sarat Chandra.**—The Use of the Conch-Shell as a Demon-Scarer among the Tibetans. *JASB*. XV, No. 7, (1936-39). pp. 656-657. [919]

Shows that the Tibetans borrowed from the Hindus the practice of blowing conch-shells to scare demons.

- Offering of Human Blood to the Goddess Kalika for securing good fortune. [920]

Explains the belief that instead of sacrificing a human being, it is sufficient to offer, by way of thanksgiving, a few drops of human blood

Mitra, Sarat Chandra.—A Note on the worship of the godling Basawan among the Ahirs of South India. *JBORS.* XXV, pp. 58-63. [921]

Basawan appears to be a godling of animistic origin supposed to be protector of cattle. Example of other godlings worshipped in Behar, Patna, Bengal, are mentioned.

Pisharoti, K. Rama.—Cults and Cult-Acts in Kerala. *IHQ.* XV, pp. 522-542. [922]

In this paper the types of animal-worship current in Kerala are considered. The animals to whom worship is offered are divided into two classes, the minor and the major. Under the former head are included the fish, lizard, crow and the centipede, and under the latter, the cow, ox, cobra and the elephant.

Pradhan, G. R.—Folk-Songs from Mālwa. *JUB.* VII, No. 4, pp. 8-30. [923]

A collection of folk-songs, made during the writer's tour in Mālwa.

Ranjan Das, Sukumar.—Significance of Durga, Siva and Kalee. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 304-306. [924]

Traces the origin of the Durgā festival in the light of astronomical phenomena observed in ancient India.

Satyarthi, Devendra.—Rājput Songs of War. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 65-72, 171-179. [925]

Tallantyre, Renée.—Sacred Tree and Diamond Throne. *FL.* Vol. 50, pp. 379-382. [926]

A folk-tale of the Bodhi tree. Its origin, and how it was saved by Aśoka. The story ends with an allusion to a diamond throne upon which all the Buddhas of the Bhadrā-kalpa have sat.

— The Rose Apple Tree. *FL.* Vol. 50, pp. 382-385. [927]

Concerning the adventures of the ruler of Burma, who traversed the entire world upon a bamboo raft, and how he found the mysterious rose-apple tree.

Myths and Fables

Jorgensen, H.—Batisaputrikakatha. The tale of the thirty-two statuettes. A Newari recension of the Simhasanadvatimsatika. Translation with notes. (Kgl. Danske Videnskabernes Selskab. Hist.-fil. Medd. XXIV, 2). 10" × 6½". Kobenhavn, 1939. [928]

Mitra, K. P.—Some Popular Derivations in Jain Literature. *IC.* V, pp. 435-438. [929]

A study of derivation of some words from the story of Brahmana and his Yājñopavita.

Mitra, Sarat Chandra.—The Cosmological Myth of the Birhors and its Santali, and American Indian Parallels. *JASB.* XV, No. 7, pp. 655-661. [930]

Compares the Dravidian account of the creation of the world and the origin of man, with a similar myth of the American Indians.

——— Studies in Bird Myths; New series, No. 2. *QJMS.* XXX, pp. 240-244. [931]

——— Studies in Plant Myths; New series, No. 2. *QJMS.* XXX, pp. 245-250. [932]

Necrology

Baliga, Dr. B. S.—A brief sketch of the character and achievements of Thomas Saunders. *BPP.* LVII, pp. 36-45. [933]

Gyani, R. G.—The late Pandit Bhagwanlal Indraji. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 162-176. [934]

Rypka, J.—Homage à Bedrich Hrozny. *AO.* XI, pp. 133-139. [935]

Gives a short account of the distinguished Orientalist Bedrich Hrozny.

Sugandhi, G. C.—An Orientalist of Dhār. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 92-94. [936]

A tribute to the late Rajya Ratna Pandit Kashi Nath Krishna Lele.

Nepal

Datta, Kali Kinkar.—Some unpublished letters relating to Anglo-Nepalese relations in the beginning of the 19th century. *JBORS.* XXV, pp. 118-124, 138-152. [937]

A note on the unpublished documents in some of the district record-rooms of Behar on the early relations between the English and the Gurkhas.

Milward, Mrs. Marguerite.—Nepal: The land that leads to Paradise. *JEIA.* XXX, pp. 133-144. [938]

Description of Nepal; its archaeological remains.

Sankalia, H. D.—XVIIth Century gold-gilt copper-board inscriptions sculptures from Nepal. *BDCRI.* I, pp. 45-59. [939]

Boards of Buddhist MSS. of the *Prajñāpāramitā* and *Pañcarakṣā*, dated Sāhvat. 728. Inscribed in incorrect Sanskrit and old Nepali and decorated with floral borders and figures of Five Dhyanī Buddhas.

Sen, Siva Narayana.—The Nepal Museum. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 665-673. [940]

Describes the treasures of the Nepal Museum.

Northern India

Ahmad, Dr. Mohammad Aziz.—Theocracy versus Autocracy. With reference to early mediæval India. *JIH.* XVIII, pp. 371-377. [941]

It is explained that the Muslim State in Mediæval India has been inaccurately described as theocracy. The blunder is said to have arisen from a misconception of the meaning of 'theocracy' and an utter ignorance of the true character of the Empire of Delhi. The degeneration from the theocratic 'Khilafat' to the autocratic rule of the Muslim sovereigns is explained, and reference is made to the Islamic political theory of ideal.

— The Revenue Organisation of the Empire of Delhi (1206-1290). *JUPHS.* XII, Pt. 2, pp. 15-21. [942]

The revenue administration of the empire of Delhi seems to have been in accordance with the principle borrowed from Persia.

Banerjee, Anil Chandra.—A note on Provincial Government under the Sultanate of Delhi. *IC.* V, pp. 255-260. [943]

An account of the system of provincial government under Turkish Sultans of Delhi, based mainly on the "careless and unsystematic chronicles which constitute the only source of our information".

Das, Gopal.—India's Historic Battle-field: Panipat. *IR.* XL, pp. 800-802. [944]

A survey of the various battles fought at Panipat, beginning from the wars of *Mahābhārata*.

Numismatics

Acharya, G. V.—A unique half Dinar of Chandragupta II. *JNSI.* No. 1, pp. 27. [945]

A note on a half-piece of Chandragupta II, Archer type, acquired by the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, Bombay.

Ahad, Shamsuddin.—A Treasure-Trove Find of Silver Coins of Bengal Sultans. *JNSI.* No. 1, pp. 36-37. [946]

A hoard of 20 silver coins was discovered on the bank of a dead river that once flowed by Hanspukur village in Bardwan district. The coins are of Muhammad III ibn Tughlaq, Shams-ud-din 'Alī Shāh, Shams-ud-din Iliyas Shāh and of Sikhandar ibn Iliyas Shāh.

Ahad, Shamsuddin.—Catalogue of Coins in Indian Museum, Calcutta. (Supplement to Vol. 3. The Mughal Emperors of Delhi). 10" × 7". Arch. Sur. of India. Government of India, Delhi, 1939. [947]

Aravamuthan, T. G.—Catalogue of Venetian Coins in the Madras Government Museum. Bulletin of the Madras Government Museum, New Series, General Section. Vol. III. Pt. 3, 11" × 8½". 60 pp. 1 Plate. Government Press, Madras, 1938. [948]

Banerji, Adris.—Note on some Punch-Marked Coins of Mysore Museum. *IC.* V, pp. 438-442. [949]

This is a note on the 19 punch-marked coins published in the Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey, Mysore.

Bhattachali, N. K.—Catalogue of coins presented to the Dacca Museum by Hakim Habibar Rahman Khan. 12 + 45 pp. 3 plates. [950]

——— Catalogue of coins presented to the Dacca Museum, by Sayyid A. S. M. Taifoor. xx + 40 pp. 6 plates. [951]

Burn, R.—The law of Treasure-Trove in India and the practice in dealing with it. *JNSI.* No. 1, pp. 81-87. [952]

Re-published from Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress, 1936. Revised and brought up-to-date by Rao Bahadur K. N. Dikshit.

Durga Prasad.—Shaminawala (Bijnor Dist.) Hoard of Silver Punch-Marked Coins. *JNSI.* No. 1, pp. 1-4. [953]

139 coins were found in 1920 in the village of Shaminawala in the district of Bijnor, U. P. According to the writer, they are all half *Panas*,—the local coins of Kurukshetra, when it was an independent kingdom, and before Mahapadma Nanda conquered it about the middle of the 4th century B.C.

Gadre, A. S.—Important coins from Baroda State. *JNSI.* No. 1, pp. 20-26. [954]

Information regarding the varieties of pre-Muhammadan Indian coins so far discovered in the State, including some new types of coins that the Archaeological Department of Baroda has come across and their find-spots. Some of the coins are, as far as known to author, quite new and not met with in any of the published catalogues of Indian coins.

Ghose, Ajit.—Rare oblong coins from Rājgīr. *JNSI.* No. 1, pp. 5-8. [955]

This series of copper coins of oblong shape from Rājgīr, the ancient Rājagriha, are considered to be of early date, but anterior to the rectangular cast coins with elephant and standard obverse and tree within railing accompanied by other symbols on the reverse, several varieties of which have been found at Rājgīr.

Ghose, Ajit.—A New variety of the Lion-Slayer type of Chandragupta II. *JNSI*. No. 1, p. 28. [956]

Gyani, R. G.—Some rare and unpublished coins of the Sindhias. *JNSI*. No. 1, pp. 72-80. [957]

A study of the coins of Sindhias in the cabinet of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, Bombay.

—— Coinage of Gujarāt. *JGRS*. No. 1, pp. 20-32. [958]

A bibliographical survey of the coinage of Gujarāt, from the earliest punch-marked to the Gujarāt Sultanate.

Mirashi, V. V.—Gold coins of Three Kings of the Nāla Dynasty. *JNSI*. No. 1, pp. 29-35. [959]

Thirty-two gold coins of Varāharāja, Bhavadatta and Arthapati, discovered in 1939 in the village of Edengā in Baster State, are described.

—— महाकौशलांतील एक प्राचीन राजवंश. (Marāṭhī text) *BISMQ*. XX, pp. 9-13. [960]

Gold coins recently unearthed in the Bastar State reveal the names of three kings—Varāharāja, Bhavadattarāja and Arthapatirāja. Efforts are made in this study to identify the three kings with their namesakes belonging to the Nala dynasty of Kośala alluded to in the Purāṇas and inscriptions.

Mitra, K. P.—Currency in Orissa. *BPP*. LVIII, pp. 66-76. [961]

Description of the currency introduced in Orissa by the E. I. Co. based on records.

Sankalia, H. D.—A rare gold coin of Havishka. *JNSI*. No. 1, pp. 9-10. [962]

This is a coin of "Sharewar" type, from a hitherto unpublished die. The legend begins from the left from the above the monogram and ends on the right, a portion begins on either side of the figure, whereas, in all published coins, the god's name appears complete in a straight or curved line either on the left or on the right.

Sarma, L. P. Pandeya.—Types and Legends of Haihaya coins of Mahākosala. *JAHS*. XII, pp. 169-178. [963]

Describes the gold and copper coins issued by the Haihaya rulers who had their capital, first at Tummāna and later on at Ratnapura. These coins have been described by other numismatics as the coins of Eastern Chedi.

Singhal, C. R.—A Gold coin of Maḥmud Shāh Khilji of Mālwa. *JNSI*. No. 1, p. 38. [964]

The gold coin is dated 849 A. H. The script is different and the legend is not inscribed in cinquefold as on coin No. 306 of Thomas.

Singhal, C. R.—A rare *Muhr* of Nizām Shāh Bahmani.
JNSI. No. 1, p. 39. [965]

Extremely rare gold *muhr*. The monetary issues of Nizām Shāh of Bhamani, which so far were known only in copper, are very rare, and the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, Bombay, has the distinction of possessing the unique coin in gold.

—— A new *Muhr* of Maḥmud Shāh Begadā of Gujarāt.
JNSI. No. 1, p. 41. [966]

Singhi, Bahadur Singh.—A unique Bi-Mintal *Muhr* of Shāh Jahān. *JNSI*. No. 1, pp. 50-52. [967]

The coin described has the mint names Akbarābād on the obverse, and Patnāh on the reverse.

Walsh, E. H. C.—Notes on two hoards of silver punch-marked coins, one found at Ramnā and the other at Machhuatoli. *JBRS*. XXV, pp. 91-117. [968]

Two separate hoards of silver punch-marked coins are considered, the one found at Ramnā in 1935, and the other at Machhuatoli in 1937. Both the places are near Patna. The coins are discussed together as, although the two hoards differ from each other in certain respects, many of the remarks and conclusions apply to both the hoards.

—— Some notes on the punch-marked copper bands found at Patna. *JBORS*. XXI, pp. 1-11. [969]

Considers that the marks were not punched on the band with the object of its being cut into lengths for the purpose of copper coins, but it was only for the purpose of ornament. The occurrence of the "Taxila mark" or other marks which occur on the coins of Taxila, on coins found at Gorho-Ghat or elsewhere does not imply that those coins were struck at those places where they were found.

Wilson, Dr. Horace Hayman.—Description of Assam Coins.
JARS. VI, pp. 81-101. [970]

The original report of the Assam Coins, presented by Capt. Newville to the Countess of Amhurst, was prepared by Dr. Wilson at the request of Lord Amhurst in 1882. It is now published in entire form with addition of foot-notes.

Wright, H. Nelson.—Notes on some rare gold Mughal coins acquired by the British Museum. *JNSI*. No. 1, pp. 43-49. [971]

Place-Names and Identification

Ganguly, Dr. D. C.—Al-Birūnī's "Guzerat." *IsC*. XIII, pp. 76-78. [972]

Discusses the identification of certain towns mentioned by Al-Birūnī and fixes the old boundaries of Gujarāt.

- Ghosh, Jogendra Chandra.**—Khasarapaṇa. *IHQ.* XV, pp. 603-610. [973]

Khasarapaṇa is the name of a particular form of Avalokiteśvara, a Varayānic deity. He is also called Khasarapaṇa-Lokeśvara or Avalokiteśvara. Khasarapaṇa also occurs as a place-name in the Vajrayānic literature. The author discusses the identification of the place.

- Mankad, Harilal Rangildas.**—Jambu, The Asia Major. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 91-101. [974]

An attempt to locate the countries, mountains, rivers and lakes, of the Purāṇic Jambūdvīpa and identify them with the corresponding regional portions of the modern map of Asia.

- Menon, K. Achuta.**—‘Place-Names’ in Cochin State. *BRVRI.* VII, pp. 56-70. [975]

Gives a collection of place-names, with critical examination of their origin.

Philosophy and Logic

- Brunton, Paul.**—Indian Philosophy and Modern Culture. 92 pp. Rider, London, 1939. [976]

Explains ancient Indian texts and compares excerpts of thoughts from them with parallel passages from the writings of modern Western thinkers.

- Chatterjee, S. C. and D. M. Datta.**—An Introduction to Indian Philosophy. xviii + 464 pp. University of Calcutta, 1939. [976a]

Basic features of Indian philosophy explained objectively.

- Das, R.**—Indian Philosophy. *PQ.* XV, pp. 217-226. [977]

Points out the ideals of Indian Philosophy.

- Jha, Ganganath**—श्रीगौतममहामुनिप्रणीतं न्यायसूत्रम्. *Shri Gautama Mahāmuni praṇītam Nyāyasūtram.* Demy 8vo. 396 pp. Samrath Bharat Press, Poona, 1939. [978]

Nyāyasūtra, a system of Indian logic of Gautama, with commentary by Vātsyāyana and the *Nyāyaschi* of Vācaspati, edited with notes.

- Murti, T. R. V.**—The Conception of Body. *PQ.* XV, pp. 1-11. [979]

Discusses the relation of the body and the self, and concludes that the physical body with the experiences it enjoys, is due entirely to our *Karmas*, to our *Vāsanās*. The cessation of the most primordial body is, as accepted by the Vedānta, the Spirit itself.

Ramanujachari, R. and Pandit K. Srinivasacharya.—*Nyaya-kulisa, or the Lightning-shaft of Passion.* 10" × 7½". xxxiv + 39 + 212 pp. Annamalai University Philosophical Series, Annamalai University, 1939. [1980]

All the central thesis of Rāmānuja's system are discussed.

Schayer, S.—Contributions to the problem of time in Indian Philosophy. 9½" × 6½". Polska Akad. Umiejetnosci, Mém. de la Commission Or. No. 31. Krakow, 1938. [1981]

Proto-History

Nag, Dr. Kalidas.—Pre-History and Proto-History of Asia. *CR.* Vol. 72, pp. 101-108. [1982]

A broad outline of Proto-History of Asia.

Terra, Hellmut de.—The Quaternary Terrace System of Southern Asia and the Age of Man. *GR.* XXIX, pp. 101-118. [1983]

Author's exploration in southern Asia, especially in India and Burma, have disclosed many entirely new data on the Quaternary formation, which provide a means of dating hitherto undated Stone Age culture.

——— Stone Age Man in Ice Age: India and Burma. *Aa.* March 1939, pp. 158-163. [1984]

Describes man's oldest cultural records found in India and Burma by the expedition to Burma (1937-1938).

——— Studies of the Ice Age in India and associated human culture. Carnegie Institute of Washington Publication, Washington, 1939. [1985]

Wikander, Stig.—*Der Arische Mannerbund: Studien zur Indo-Iranischen Sprach und Religionsgeschichte.* 111 pp. Haakan Chlsson's Press, Lund, 1938. [1986]

Pre-history of the Primitive Indo-Iranians and their culture. Basing language as the means of cultural investigation, the science of Linguistic Palaeontology has been built up.

Puranic

Agrawala, Vasudeva S.—One hundred and one names of Prāṇa in Vedic Literature. *IC.* V, pp. 387-405. [1987]

Following the analogy in the *Nighantu*, an attempt is made to bring together the varied material relating to the names and attributes of *Prāṇa*. By way of illustrating, only 101 phrases expressing different aspects of *Prāṇa* are selected.

Agrawala, Vasudeva S.—Some more references to Kautilya in later literature. *PO.* IV, pp. 31-33. [988]

Gives some references to Kautilya and his *Arthaśāstra* from various Sanskrit and Prākṛit works.

Two Readings in the *Gopatha Brāhmaṇa*. *IC.* VI, pp. 114-116.

Attention is drawn to two places in the *Gopatha Brāhmaṇa* where the reading in the so far published texts of the work appear to be corrupt.

Altekar, Dr. A. S.—Divinity of Kings in Hindu Polity. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 152-157. [990]

A study of how the doctrine of the divine origin and nature of kings, came to be introduced.

Apte, V. M.—The *Āśvalāyana-Mantra-Saṁhitā*. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 249-261. [991]

A study of two unpublished MSS. of *Āśvalāyana-Mantra-Saṁhitā*, in the library of the India Office.

Ayyangar, T. R. Srinivasa.—The *Sāmānya Vedānta Upaniṣads*. *Bra.* III, pp. 1-16. [992]

Translated into English on the basis of the commentary of Sri Upaniṣad-Brahma-Yogin.

Bhattacharya, B.—Ministers in Ancient India. *NIA.* II, pp. 204-207. [993]

A short paper on various texts mentioned in the *Arthaśāstra* in selecting the Minister of State.

Divanji, Prahlad C.—Historical Value of Paurāṇic Works. *JGRS.* I, No. 4, pp. 103-125. [994]

Advocating the use of Purāṇic literature as an independent source of ancient history of India, both political and cultural, by comparative method, and demonstrates how the method can be applied.

Khare, G. H.—*Abhilaṣitārthacintāmaṇi* and *Matsya Purāṇa*. *NIA.* II, pp. 620-624. [995]

Gives the result of the comparison between the iconographic descriptions from *Matsya Purāṇa* and *Abhilaṣitārthacintāmaṇi*.

Kohlbrugge, Dina Johanna.—*Atharvaveda-pariśiṣṭa Ueber Omīna*. 158 pp. Veenman & Zonen, Wageningen, 1938. [996]

German translation of the passage of *Atharvaveda-pariśiṣṭa* bearing upon omens and portents.

Mukundacharya, Bala.—*Mohini Mohanam*; The Fascination of Mohini. Crown 8vo. 32 pp. (Hindi-Sanskrit text). Shri Harihar Printing Press, Dakore, 1939. [997]

Contains the episodes of Mohini occurring in the *Bhāgvat Purāṇa* and a commentary on it.

- Patel, M. D.**—**ईशावास्योपनिषद्**. (Sanskrit-Gujarāṭi text). Crown 16mo. 16 pp. Diamond Jubilee Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [998]

Ishāvāsyopaniṣad. A guide to the Īsha Upaniṣad.

- Reu, Pandit Bisheshwar Nath.**—Hindu Purāṇa, Their Age and Value. *NIA* II, pp. 302-306. [999]

Concludes that *purāṇas* "were in existence even in the pre-historic period".

- Sactivel.**—*Krishna-Lila, ou Mysteres de l'Avatar de Krishna*. xii + 182 pp. Geuthner, Paris, 1939. [1000]

A summary of the stories of Kṛṣṇa's birth and boyish tricks with the cowherds, his youthful sports among the *gopīs*, and his killing the demons which infested the cow-settlement.

- Shastri, D. D.**—**आरोग्यदर्शनम्**. (Sanskrit text). Crown 16mo. 32 pp. Pub.: Author. Aditya Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [1001]

An essay discussing *Tridoṣha* and an introduction to the *Āyurveda*.

- Soni, Kachrlal Shavjibhai.**—Historical facts gleaned from Dharmāranya Purāṇa. *TM*. IV, pp. 41-45. [1002]

- Tarka-Vyakaranatirtha, Swami Dhananjaya Dasa and Niringhadas Basur.**—*Srimadbhagavatam*. (Bengali-Sanskrit text). Parts XI, XII and XIII. Royal 8vo. 27-226 pp. 227-324 pp.; 99-298 pp. Rameschandra Chakravarti, Calcutta, 1939. [1003]

The Sikhs and Sikhism

- Bindra, Prof. Charanjit Singh.**—Sikh Monotheism and its background. *PB*. XLIV, pp. 450-453. [1004]

A study of the monotheistic doctrine of the Sikhs.

- Chatterjee, Yatindra Mohan.**—*Ramacandra and Zarathustra*. Demy 8vo. 238 pp. Pub.: Author. Samarth Bharat Press, Poona, 1938. [1005]

An exposition of the Sikh cult as the synthesis of Hinduism and Parsism.

- Gupta, Hari Ram.**—History of the Sikhs, 1739-1768. Demy 8vo. 16 + 347 pp. Pub.: Author. Midland Press, Calcutta, 1939. [1006]

Evolution of the Sikh Confederacies, being a thesis approved for the Ph.D. Degree in the University of the Punjab, with foreword by Sir Jadunath Sarkar.

Joshi, S. P.—Shikhancha Sphurtidayak Itihās. Inspiring history of the Sikhs. (Marāṭhī text). Crown 8vo. 204 pp. Samarth Bharat Press, Poona, 1939. [1007]

Singh, Mahant Ganisha.—Itihās Nirmal Bekh. 16mo. 464 pp. Punjab Literary Press, Amritsar, 1939. [1008]

Singh, Teja.—Sikhism: Its Ideals and Institutions. vi + 146 pp. Longmans, Green, London, 1938. [1009]

The doctrines, practices and rites of Sikhism are set forth.

Sind and the Punjab

Advani, A. B.—Diwan Gidumal and Seth Naoomal Hotchand. *JSHS.* VI, pp. 82-89. [1010]

Agrawala, Vasudeva S.—Patañjali and the Vāhika-grāmas. *IC.* VI, pp. 131-136. [1011]

Patañjali in his *Mahābhāṣya* refers to names of several grāmas in the Vāhika country which roughly corresponded to the modern Punjab. An attempt has been made in the paper to identify many of those grāmas.

Babaru, Husen Khan J.—Gozi Muhammad Bin Kasim. A story of the Muslim invasion of Sind by Muhammad Kasim. (Gujarāṭī text). Crown 16mo. 288 pp. Oriental Printing Works, Ahmedabad, 1939. [1012]

Banerji, Dr. S. K.—Humāyūn back to Sind and his march to Sibi and Mashtang. *JUPHS.* XII, Pt. 2. pp. 87-100. [1013]
Events of 1542-1543. Gives also the chronology of the period.

Billimoria, N. N.—Alexander Hamilton's Description of Sind, 1699-1700. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 66-72. [1014]

—— The Brahuīs. *JSHS.* IV, pp. 61-65. [1015]

Daudoota, U. M.—Tārikh-i-Sindh. (Persian text). Royal 8vo. 393 pp. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, 1939. [1016]

History of Sind. An annotated edition of the *Tārikh-i-Masūmī* of Saized Muḥammad Masūm Bhakkari.

Johnston, E. H.—Demetrias in Sind? *JRAS.* 1939, pp. 217-240. [1017]

Discusses the suggestions that Demetrias founded a city and port in Sind which was called Demetriās and which has been identified with Dattāmitra mentioned in the *Mahābhārata*. Infers that Dattāmitra is no more to be identified with Demetrias than Bhagadatta is with Apollodotus.

Pithawala, Maneck B.—Historical Geography of Sind.
Pub.: Author. Karachi (1939 ?). [1018]

Geographical analysis of the Lower Indus Basin with special reference to the historical progress of human settlement in that region, with a correlated account of the history and geography of Sind from the post-Arab and other native dynasties to the conquest of Sind in 1843 by the English.

Qadir, Prof. Syed Abdul.—Mahārāja Ranjit Singh. *IR.*
XL, pp. 505-510. [1019]

A discussion on the cause of the collapse of the Sikh kingdom.

Ray, N. B.—Interesting side-light on Firūz Shāh Tughlaq's expedition to Tatta. [1020]

A study of *Ishū-i-Māhrū*, a rare Persian manuscript containing letters written by 'Ain-ul-mulk Māhrū who served both Sultan Muḥammad and Firūz Shāh Tughlaq. These letters throw light upon many aspects of the reign of Sultān Firūz and are of importance for a reconstruction of the history of his reign. It reveals for the first time the fact that Banābanath, a chief of Sind, made raids into the Punjab and Gujarāt. The expedition of Firūz Shāh was to suppress the rebels.

Yasin, Md.—Ranjit Singh's Diplomatic Relations (With special reference to Sind). *JSHS.* IV, pp. 71-81. [1021]

Sociology

Acharya, Prof. Prasanna Kumar.—Elements of Hindu Culture and Sanskrit Civilisation. 184 pp. Allahabad University. [1022]

Summarises in broad outline the family life, the social life, the political life and the moral and spiritual life.

Altekar, Dr. A. S.—The Position of Women in Hindu Civilisation. xi + 468 pp. Benares, 1938. [1023]

A presentation of facts of past history and suggestions for future reforms.

Bambardekar, V. A.—Bhattoji Dikshit Dvayativivek. Crown 8vo. 356 pp. (Marāṭhī text). Navayug Printing Press, Dadar, Bombay, 1939. [1024]

Discusses as to the caste of Bhaṭṭoji Dikṣit, the Sanskrit grammarian, the author of the *Siddhānta Kaumudī*.

Betageri Krishna Sarma.—Karnāṭak Janajeevana. (Kannada text). 16 + 164 pp. Karnatak Printing Works, Dharwar, 1939. [1025]

Three treatises on social condition in ancient Karnāṭaka.

Bhagat, M. G.—The untouchable classes of the Janjira State. 26 pp. University of Bombay, Bombay, 1938. [1026]

Bases his conclusion on first-hand information relating to the untouchables of the State.

Bhawe, S.—Die Yajus' des Aśvamedha. Versuch einer Rekonstruktion dieses Abschnittes des Yajurveda. 10" × 6½". Bonner Or. Studien. (German text). Stuttgart, 1939. [1027]

Discusses the relations of the *Saṃhitās*, and certain details of the sacrifice of *Aśvamedha*, and gives a presentation of the mantra material of the *Taittirīya*, *Kāṭhaka*, *Māṭhaka*, *Maitrāyaṇīya* and *Vājasaneyi Saṃhitās*.

Burway, R. G.—Hindu Marriage and Divorce. *P.B.* XLIV, pp. 79–85. [1028]

A brief historical retrospect of the status of a Hindu wife as it obtained in the Vedic times, and traces it down to the present day.

Dargahwala, Imamuddin Sadruddin.—Prohibition during the Muslim rule *T.M.* IV, pp. 299–310. [1029]

Gives instances from Muslim History of India when temperance was preached or adopted by several Muslim rulers.

Davi, Savitri.—A Warning to the Hindus. Hindu Mission, Calcutta (1939?). [1030]

Helps to reconstruct the ruined fabrics of Hindu Society.

Emeneau, M. B.—Kinship and Marriage among the Coorgs. *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 123–147. [1031]

Gives a description of the marriage rites and the kinship system of those Coorgs who live in the central portion of the Mercara and Virajpet, and the district between these two towns and in Nalknad to the west.

— Was there cross-cousin marriage among the Śākya? *JAOS.* Vol. 59, pp. 220–226. [1032]

Comes to the conclusion that there is no evidence for cross-cousin marriage in Buddhist literature, but even the cross-cousin type of kinship between the Buddha and Devadatta as mentioned by Mr. A. M. Hocart in the *Indian Antiquary* 1923 (Vol. 52, pp. 267–272), is in all probability merely a Sinhalese fabrication.

Jafri, Dr. S. N. A.—Society in India. *AR.* XXXV, pp. 543–548. [1033]

Traces briefly the significant landmarks in the growth of the Indian Society and shows the remarkable and rapid advance India has made and is making in the path of her social evolution.

Koppers, W.—The Mundas and the Sidoli Feast of the Karkoos: On the traces of the ancient Aśvamedha. *NR.* X, pp. 201–212. [1034]

Cites facts, relating to the worship of the dead, erection of the *munda*, and gives an account of the Sidoli feast, which is the performance of ceremonies for erecting the *mundas*.

Majumdar, D. N.—Sex and Marriage in the Doon District. *CR.* Vol. 70, pp. 309-318. [1035]

Polyandry among the Jaunsar Babar people is studied.

Mankad, B. L.—Rabaris of Kāthiāwar. (A Social Study). *JUB.* VII, No. 4, pp. 31-79. [1036]

Interesting feature of the Social organisation of the Rabaris is that they are divided into three inter-marrying groups, each group consisting of a number of exogamous stocks as between whom inter-marriage is tabooed. Different aspects of Rabari culture are briefly described.

Padhye, K. A.—A few evil social customs among the Hindus sanctioned by the Marāṭha State. *JASB.* XV, No. 7, pp. 662-667. [1037]

Explains the good and bad customs, and narrates some such customs among the Hindus.

Pandey, Raj Bali.—The Pre-Natal Saṁskāras of the Hindus. *JBHU.* III, pp. 39-59. [1038]

A study of the *Garbhādāna*. Describes the ritual procedure adopted for the procreation. The origin of the Saṁskāra is said to belong to a period when the Āryans were far advanced from their primitive condition.

Raje, L. B.—वेदिक विवाहविधिः. (Sanskrit-Marāṭhi text). Crown, 44 pp. Hindu Vaidik Vivaha Vidhi Mandal, Bombay, 1939. [1039]

Marriage ritual according to the Vedic system.

Ray, S. C.—The Aborigines and the Depressed Classes in India. *NR.* X, pp. 105-130. [1040]

Their origin, past history and present condition are briefly discussed; their present day social, economic and political problems are stated and solutions are suggested.

Robertson, A.—The Mahar Folk. A study of untouchables in Mahārāshṭra. 7½" × 5½". ix + 101 pp. Oxford University Press, 1938. [1041]

Sastri, Krishnagopal Goswami.—Question of promiscuity in ancient India. *CR.* Vol. 72, pp. 127-134. [1042]

Examines the traditional existence of promiscuity in ancient India. in the light of the literary evidence, and comes to the conclusion that no such custom existed.

Shah, Shambhulal Jagshi.—Kankavati. Part I, 4th Edn. (Gujarāṭi text). 134 pp. Gurjar Granth Ratna Karyalaya, Ahmedabad, 1939. [1043]

A collection of stories about various *vratas* to be observed by Hindu women.

Sitapati, G. V.—Soras and their country. *JAIRS*. XII, Pt. 4, pp. 190-207. [1044]

This is chapter III, of the serial article, and discusses marriage and relations between the sexes, in the Sora country.

Valavalkar, Pandharinath H.—Hindu Social Institutions, London, 1939. [1045]

Vimawala, N. M.—Katha-Mani. (Gujarāti text). Royal 8vo. 170 pp. Gandiv Printing Press, Surat, 1939. [1046]

A collection of short stories by various authors on the problems affecting Hindu Society.

Vaishnavism

Aiyangar, Dr. S. Krishnasvami.—Prativadi-Bhayankaram-Annan. *JIH*. XVIII, pp. 378-383. [1047]

Among the Vaishṇava Āchāryas Prativadi-Bhayankaram-Annan occupies a position of some importance, though he does not rank exactly with the regular line of Āchāryas well known among the Vaishṇavas.

Bhandarkar, D. R.—Non-Vedic Origin of Vaishṇavism, *JGRS*. I, No. 1, pp. 12-22. [1048]

Dandekar, S. V.—The Bhagat Movement in Mahārāshtra. *PQ*. XV, pp. 12-22. [1049]

An attempt to discuss some of the important points connected with the history of this movement.

Datta, Nagendranath.—Manastattva O Manojay. (Bengali-Sanskrit text). Double Crown 16mo. 22-182 pp. Mrityunjay Chatterjee, Calcutta, 1939. [1050]

Quotes various Vaishṇavite texts in Sanskrit and amplifies the idea contained in them with the object of explaining the nature of psychic activities and suggesting measures for controlling the mind and the other senses following it.

De, Dr. Sushil Kumar.—Krishnakarnamrita of Lilasuka. (Sanskrit text). Dacca University Oriental Publications Series No. 5, University of Dacca, 1939. [1051]

Critical edition of the Krishna Karnamrita, a well-known mediæval Vaishṇava devotional poems in Sanskrit.

Sastri, K. S. Ramaswami.—The Vaishṇava Cult in India. *IC*. V, pp. 245-253. [1052]

Traces the root of Vaishṇava cult in the Vedas.

Shastri, D. K.—Vaishṇav Dharmano Saukhshita Itihās. (Gujarāti text). Crown 16mo. 468 pp. Forbes Gujarati Sabha, Bombay, 1939. [1053]

A short history of Vaishṇavism.

Vedic

Agrawala, Vasudeva, S.—The Vēdas and Adhyātma Tradition. *IC.* V, pp. 185-292. [1054]

The author does not find it possible to forestall all the lines of interpretation and research that may emerge in the course of the *adhyātmic* approach of Vēdic texts, but pleads for the reconstruction of the Adhyātmavid School and the readjustment of the canons of research to that end.

Brown, W. Norman.—Some Notes on the Rain Charms, Rig-Vēda 7. 101-103. *NIA.* II, pp. 115-119. [1055]

The three hymns dedicated to Parjanya and the frogs, are set down as rain-charm.

Dandekar, Dr. R. N.—New Light on the Vēdic God *ABORI.* XX, pp. 293-316. [1056]

A critical study of the personality of the Vēdic god who has received considerable difference of opinion from Vēdic scholars.

Dumont, P. E.—Vēdic anyedyūḥ and udayedyūḥ (udhaya-dyūḥ). *JAOS.* Vol. 59, pp. 426-430. [1057]

A discussion on the word *udayedyūḥ* which means, according to Monier William, "on the other day, on the following day", and *ubhayedyūḥ* which means "on both days, on two subsequent days." This is in connection with the sacrifice of *Agnihotra* whether it must be offered every day or every other day.

——— *L'agnihotra Description de l'agnihotra dans le rituel védique d'après les Śrautasūtrās.* (French text), 9½" × 6½". Oxford University Press, Baltimor, 1939. [1058]

Joshi, Lakshmanshastri and others.—

उत्तरार्धः विवादपदानि. (Sanskrit text). Super Royal 8vo. 1078 pp. Prajna Pathshala Mandal Vai (Satara), 1939. [1059]

Latter half of the section regarding Judicial Procedure, titles of law, a collection of extracts from the *Vēdas*, the *Brāhmaṇas*, the *Sūtras*, the *Smṛtis*, etc.

Karve, Iravati—A Note on Rigvēda, III, 31. *NIA.* II, pp. 120-121. [1060]

Gives a new interpretation of this obscure verse.

——— Kinship Terminology and Kinship Usages in Rigvēda and Ātharvavēda. *ABORI.* XX, pp. 69-96, 109-144. [1061]

The subject has been studied with a view to ascertain the family institutions of the Vēdic people and to find out how far they have been preserved in modern India. The paper is divided into two parts; the first deals with the terminology, and the second with the usages.

Paranjpe, V. G.—Paterson- Second Selection of Hymns from the Rigvêda. (English-Sanskrit text). Demy 8vo. 3rd Edn. Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, 1939. [1062]

Originally revised and enlarged by the late Rev. R. Zimmerman, S.J. and the present edition completely revised and enlarged by Prof. V. G. Paranjpe.

Patel, Dr. Manilal.—A Historical Hymn of the Rigvêda (RV. VII, 33). *JGRS.* I, No. 4. pp. 143-148. [1063]

— Interpretation of the Rigvêda. *BV.* I, Pt. 1. pp. 17-27. [1064]

Gives an interpretation of the *Rgvêda* and lays stress on the importance of knowing the language and the thought of *Avesta* particularly in oldest position of Gâthās, on the ground that "the Linguistic phenomena, vocabulary, phrases, ideas and mythological allusions in both the *Vêda* and the *Avesta* are so common that for a proper understanding of the one, the knowledge of the other is almost indispensable.

Rangacharya, Prof. V.—Economic Life, Ideas and Reconstructions in Vêdic Times. *ER.* XLV, pp. 313-318, 385-389. [1065]

Continued from *ER.* of 1936. In this instalment, the use of metals in the Vêdic times is described.

— History of the Pre-Musalman India. Vol. II. Pt. 1. Vêdic India: The Āryan expansion over India. 10" x 7". The Indian Publishing House, Madras, 1937. [1066]

Ray, Jogesh Chandra.—Vêdic Antiquity from Satapatha Brāhmaṇa. *IC.* VI, pp. 77-81. [1067]

An investigation into the season and date of the important ceremony of the Vêdic Āryans—the setting up of two fires after marriage. Conclusion is reached that the day was no other than the day of vernal equinox.

Ray, H. C.—Racial Elements in Vêdic Religion and Philosophy. *IC.* VI, pp. 241-244. [1068]

The writer suggests that the recent theories that some of the most important aspects of Śaivism were non-Āryan and pre-Vêdic, requires re-examination and criticism before being accepted as certainties.

Sengupta, P. C.—When Indra became Maghāvan. *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 445-453. [1069]

Indra is identified as Vêdic god of the summer solst~~ice~~ and that his place in heaven coincided with that of the sun at the summer solstice. Concludes that when Indra became *Maghāvan*, i.e., when he began the function with the heliacal rising of *Maghā*, it was Vêdic age when people counted the seasons by the heliacal rising of some bright star at dawn. It appears that the practice of recognising the seasons by the heliacal rising of some or other of the bright stars was followed by all ancient nations.

- Sengupta, P. C.**—*Madhu-Vidyā or the Science of Spring.* *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 435-443. [1070]

Interprets the *Madhu-Vidyā* or the Science of Spring of the Vēdic Hindus. *Madhu* and *Mādhava*, he says, were the two months of Spring of the Vēdic tropical year; hence there is some justification for putting *Madhu-Vidyā* as equivalent to 'Science of Spring'.

- *Solstice Days in Vēdic Literature.* *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 415-434. [1071]

Examines if the Vēdic Hindus knew of any method for determining the day of the winter or the summer solstice, and secondly, to interpret the various statements as to the solstice days as found in Vēdic literature, and to determine the approximate dates in Vēdic chronology.

- Shamashastry, Dr. R.**—*Drapasa.* 277 + xv + xii pp. Shri Panchacharya Electric Press, (1939?). [1072]

A new interpretation and explanation of the *Vēdas*. In author's opinion the one fundamental theme from which the Vēdic sacrificial religion and myth, the *Jātakas*, tales of the Jains and the Buddhists, the stories of the Epics and the *Purāṇas*, the Tantric cult, the fairy tales of the Panchatantra, in short, the whole of the Indian culture is derived, is *Drapasa*, or the luni-solar cycle of eclipses.

- Singh, Mohan.**—*The Mysticism of the time of Rig Vēda.* 8vo. 64 pp. Atma Ram & Sons, Lahore, 1939. [1073]

- Thieme, P.**—*Der Fremdling in Rigvēda.* A. K. M. Bd. 23, Heft. 2. 9½" × 6½". Leipzig. 1938. [1074]

Vijayanagara

- Aiyangar, S. Krishnaswami.**—*Śrī Ranga, the last ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire in European Records.* *BPP.* LVI, pp. 1-17. [1075]

Narrates the events of the reign of Śrīrangaryulu, emperor of Vijayanagara (1642-1672), based on European records.

- Chakravarti, Chintaharam.**—*Origin of Vijayanagara.* *IC.* VI, pp. 107-109. [1076]

In the brief note the writer draws the attention to a legend from the little known Tantra digest called the *Vidyārṇava Tantra*.

- Kulkarni, G. S.**—*Vijayanagara Smarakotsava.* (Kannada text). 246 pp. Vijayanagar Smarakotsava Mandal, Dharwar, 1938. [1077]

A detailed report of the Sexcentenary celebration of the Vijayanagara Empire, held in December 1936 at Hampi.

Raghavan, V.—The “*Vaiśyavaṁśasudhākara*” of Kolācala Mallinātha. *NIA*. II, pp. 442-448. [1078]

Vaiśyavaṁśasudhākara is a document, more or less of the nature of a report made or decision given by commissioners appointed on a board to inquire into a case or problem. Obviously a social problem had arisen in the time of Devarāya II, and the identity of the community of Vaiśyas. The King seems to have entrusted the case to a court at his capital Vijayanagara. The writer examines the document, and concludes that perhaps this portion forms the tenth section of a series of decisions given by the court of panditas at the Viḍyānagara Dharmāsana.

Saletore, B. A.—A note on the origin of Vijayanagara. *IC*. VI, pp. 244-247. [1079]

Points out that the account of the foundation of Vijayanagara given in the *Vidyārṇava Tantra*, is historically unreliable.

— The Authenticity of the Mudhol Firmāns. *NIA*. II, pp. 6-24. [1080]

Comes to the conclusion that the Mudhol *firmān* of 1352 is spurious. He bases his arguments on the contemporary stone and copper-plate inscriptions of Vijayanagara, and the Muhammedan historian Ferishta.

Sitaramaiya, Prof. K.—Battle of Topur: Some Inaccuracies. *JAHS*. XII, pp. 135-139. [1081]

The author does not agree with Prof. C. S. Srinivasachariar's calculation in the Sardesai Memorial Volume 1938, that Ranga was the legitimate heir to the throne of the Vijayanagara Empire and that the battle of Topur was fought for placing him on the throne; that the rightest party was defeated in the battle and that the Nayakas of Jinjee and Madura fell on the battle-field.

Srikantayya, S.—Founders of Vijayanagara. vi+174 pp. The Mythic Society, Bangalore, 1938. [1082]

An attempt to prove that the reputed founders of Vijayanagara, *viz.*, Ballala III, Harihara and Bukka, were originally only feudatories enjoying the rank of Mahāmandaleswara. Upholds the tradition that Viḍyārṇava, and generally speaking, the Jagadgurus of Sringeri Matha, played an important part in the foundation of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Srinivasachari, Rao Saheb, C. S.—Battle of Topur Etc., A reply to Criticism. *JAHS*. XII, Pt. 4, pp. 221-222. [1083]

Discusses the identity of Ranga of Vijayanagara.

General

Andrew, C. F.—The True India. 251 pp. Allen and Unwin, London, 1939. [1084]

Points out inaccuracies of Katherine Mayo and others about India.

Balasubrahmanyam, S. R.—Local Government in Ancient India. *JOR*, XIII, pp. 46-48. [1085]

A short note pointing out the existence of local government in India from a very early time.

Basu, K. K.—A chapter on the reign of Āli Ādil Shāh of Bijapur. *NIA*, II, pp. 143-155. [1086]

This paper is based on the *Tūrikh-i-Bijapur* of Ibrahim Zubairi, and gives a picture of antiquarian remains in Vijayanagara, supplies the date of Rāma Rājā's death, and narrates the conquests of Āli Ādil Shāh.

— The Memoirs of two Bijapuri Nobles. *IC*, VI, pp. 61-66. [1087]

References are made to two nobles of the Court of Bijapur, Alzal Khān Shirazi and Mustafā Khān Ardistani. Mention is also made of the ill-omened diamond which brought ruin and disaster to all its possessors among whom the Bijapur ruler was one.

Bechardasji, Jivaraj Pandit.—Bhajana-Sangraha-Dharmānerta. With an Introduction by Sriyut Purushottamdas Tandou. (Hindī text). 7½" × 4½". 47 + 224 pp. Golecca Publishing House, Jodhpur. [1088]

A collection of songs by Jaina and Hindu poets, their origin and history.

Beveridge, H.—On Tamerlane. *JRASBL*, IV, pp. 167-174. [1089]

Bhumanand, Svami.—Priority of the Yogavāsishtha to Śaṅkara. *JOR*, XIII, pp. 345-346. [1090]

Lays direct proofs of the priority of Yogavāsishtha to Śaṅkarācārya.

Bingle, E. J.—The New History. *Tr*, XII, No. 1, pp. 25-28. [1091]

A study of what History should be. History, he says, is something more than the business of kings and battles and dates.

Bray, Denys.—Brāhūī Tales. (English-Dutch text). *AcO*, XVII, pp. 65-88. [1092]

Dalal, Ramnik, J.—Jangiz Khān. (Gujarāti text). 224 pp. Jivanlal Amarshi Mehta, Ahmedabad and Bombay, 1938. [1093]

Das, Banguor.—The Social and Economic Ideas of Benoy Sarkar. With foreword by Dr. Narendranath Law. Chukerverthy Chatterjee and Co., Calcutta, 1939. [1093a]

Contains an objective summary of the ideas of Prof. Benoy Kumar Sarkar and a descriptive summary of his literary output and the institutions founded by him.

Das, Kapileswar.—Economic Interpretation of History. *ER*. XLV, pp. 306-311. [1094]

The three most apparent forms of historical processes are enumerated, *viz.*, economic, social and biographical.

Dumasia, Naoroji, M.—The Āgā Khān and his Ancestors. With a Foreword by the Mahārāja of Bikaner. $8\frac{1}{2}'' \times 5\frac{1}{2}''$. xiv + 375 pp. The Times of India Press, Bombay, 1939. [1095]

In part, a biography of the Āgā Khān, and in part a history of the Indian States containing a plea for their preservation by the Āgā Khān.

Field, Henry and Eugene Prostoy.—Excavation at Khawarzan, 1937-1938. *AI*. VI, pp. 158-166, 8 plates. [1096]

Describes the site of pre-Islāmic culture brought to light by excavations.

Figulla, H. H.—Manichäer in Indian und das Zeitalter des tamulischen Dichters Manikkavasagar. (German text). *AcO*. XVII, pp. 112-122. [1097]

Ghosh, Batakrishna.—Thieme's Last. *IC*. IV, pp. 103-105. [1098]

A reply to Thieme's criticism in *IC*. V, pp. 363-366.

Ghosh, Nagendranath.—Early History of India. 348 pp. The United Book Co., Allahabad, (1939 ?) [1099]

Gupta, Jogendranath.—Vikrampūra Itihās. Part I, (Ben-gālī text). 2nd Edn. Royal 8vo. xxx + 370 + 28 pp. Sudeasnu Gupta, Calcutta. [1100]

Hiralal, Dr. Rai Bahadur.—Maddhya Pradesh kā Itihās. (Hindi text). *NPP*. XLIV, pp. 1-106. [1101]

Deals with topography and history of the Central Provinces from the earliest times to the advent of the British rule after the fall of the Marāṭhas.

Hiriyanna, M.—Advaitic Conception of Time. *PO*. IV, pp. 47-48. [1102]

A short paper referring to the divergence of opinion among Advaitins in respect of Time.

Hodiwala, Prof. S. H.—Studies in Indo-Muslim History. Royal 8vo. xxiii + 727 pp. Pub. : Author. Bombay, 1939. [1103]

A critical commentary on Elliot and Dawson's *History of India as told by its own Historians*, with a Foreword by Sir Richard Burn.

Hosain, M. Hidayat.—Tārīkh-i-Shāhī (Also known as Tārīkh-i-Afāghina of Anmad Yadgār). A history of the Sultāns of Delhi from the time of Bahlūl Lūdi (A. H. 855-894) to A. H. 965. (Bibl. Indica. No. 257). (Persian text). $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. Calcutta, 1939. [1104]

Hussain, Agha Mahdi.—The Rise and Fall of Muḥammad Bin Tughluq. 8½" × 5½". xvi + 274 pp. 2 maps, 5 plates. Luzac, London, 1938. [1105]

Jain, Kamtaprasad.—The chief causes of the downfall of India. (Hindī text). *JAn.* V, pp. 71-77. [1106]

Assigns the cause to the jealousies of the rulers which broke the strength of Indian forces.

Jawadekar, Shankar Dattatraya.—Adhunik Bharat. (Marāṭhī text). 733 pp. Sulabh Rashtriya Granthamala, Poona, 1939. [1107]

A retrospective survey of the last hundred years of the rise and formation of Indian Nationalism.

Joshi, G. N.—हिंदुस्थानचा संपूर्ण इतिहास. (Marāṭhī text). Crown 16mo. 605 pp. 11th Edn. Illustrated. Janardan Sadashiv Ltd., Poona, 1939. [1108]

Hindusthancha Sampurna Itihas. A complete History of India.

Kamdar, K. H.—Hindustanano Itihās. (Gujarāṭī text). Crown 16mo. 518 pp. Navnitlal Baludhai, Surat, 1939. [1109]

History of India with the new constitution.

Khare, Ganesh Hari.—Persian Sources of Indian History. Vol. III, 8" × 5". vi + 138 pp. Bharata Itihās Samsodaka Mandala Series, No. 51, Poona, 1939. [1110]

The work comprises three main sections: The *firmāns* received from the Desai of Agate, those from the Desai of Gadag, and miscellaneous *firmāns*.

Krishna, Bal.—The Rise and Fall of the Dutch in India. *BPP.* LVI. pp. 98-106. [1111]

A broad survey of the history of the Dutch in India. Their final decline in India is attributed to the financial stringency.

Lohia, Rammanohar.—Facts and Fallacies of Indian History. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 36-37. [1112]

A short paper on the subject. "An awareness of the National History" says the writer, "moulds the nation's present. This awareness must be objective and truthful and should correspond to events as they actually took place".

Lahiri, Durgadas.—Prithivir Itihās, (Bengali text). Vol. I, Pt. 1. Royal 8vo. 96 pp. Direndranath Lahiri, Howrah, 1939. [1113]

A history of ancient India.

Lallemand, A.—Racialism. *NR.* IX, pp. 41-52. [1114]

Refutes 'the racialist idea of fatality and determination', and explains the truth "that race is not the one and only factor of human achievement, that the self must play its part, that outside influence (*c.g.*, climate, education, environment) are to be called in", that "heredity can hardly be called racial when races are so very much mixed everywhere", and "has rather a family touch than a race complexion" and that "in any case heredity never fixes anybody's destiny in a way which is inescapable".

Maulik, Dr. Manindramohon.—*La Rinascenza Dell'India.* (Italian text). Istituto Italiano per il medio estremo oriente, Sezione Lombarda, Milano (1939 ?). [1115]

Deals with the decadence of the Hindu Empire after the Muhammadan invasion.

Moreland, W. H.—Ships in the Arabian Sea about A. D. 1500. *JRAS.* 1939. pp. 63-74, 173-192. [1116]

The author has collected from various sources particulars of the ships sailing in the Indian Ocean between Arabia and India, and comes to the conclusion that the frailness of the craft was one of the reasons why the Asiatic seamen were unable to round the Cape and *discover* Europe. He discusses a passage in C. N. Parkinson's *Trade in the Eastern Seas*, and awards the palm of courage to the Portuguese.

Mukarjee, Subodh Chandra.—The Cultural History of India. An apology. *IC.* VI, pp. 211-223. [1117]

A comprehensive survey of the development of historical science in all its phases.

Oturkar, R. V.—*प्राचीन हिंदुसाम्राज्य.* (Marāṭhī text). Crown 8vo. 143 pp. V. G. Kelkar, Poona, 1939. [1118]

Ancient Hindu Empire. History of India from 1500 B. C. to 1205 A. D.

Punalekar, R. N.—

(Marāṭhī text). Royal 8vo. 104 pp. Ramakrishna Printing Press, Bombay, 1939. [1119]

Bardeshkar Gaud Saraswat Brahmanancha Itihas va Jantri. History and Directory of the Bardeshkar Gaud Saraswat Brahmins.

Punnaih, K. V.—The Constitutional History of India. 409 pp. The Indian Press Ltd., Allahabad, 1938. [1120]

A history from the advent of the E. I. Co. to the present day.

Puntambekar, S. V. Philosophy of History. *JBHU.* III, pp. 11-38. [1121]

Points out how historical events of India are destroyed by the English writers to show their own greatness, and to suit their ideas. Lays down the principles of history writing.

Puri, Baij Nath.—India as described by early Greek writers. 155 + iv + vi pp. India Press Ltd., Allahabad, 1939. [1122]

Introductory background covering the writings of the main classical authors and the geographical knowledge of India that they presented in their respective accounts.

Ray, N. B.—Career of Jalaluddin Firuz Khalji. *NIA*. II, pp. 521-550. [1123]

An attempt to reconstruct the history of the career of Jalaluddin Firuz Khalji.

Ruthnaswami, M.—Some Influence^s that made the British Administrative System in India. 9" × 6". viii + 660 pp. Luzac. London, 1939. [1124]

A review of British administration in India from a somewhat unusual angle.

Sardesai G. S.—*ब्रिटिश रिया सत, उत्तरार्ध*. (Marāṭhi text). Crown 16mo. 532 pp. Vaidbhav Press, Bombay, 1939. [1125]

History of India during British period.

Sarkar, Dr. Benoy Kumar.—Greetings to Young India. Messages of Cultural and Social Reconstruction. Part I, 2nd Ed. 7" × 5", xxi + 160 + xix pp. Ray Chowdhury & Co., Calcutta, 1938. [1126]

——— The Sociology of Races, Cultures and Human Progress. 399 pp. Chuckerverthy, Chatterjee & Co. Ltd., Calcutta, 1939. [1126a]

In author's words, this is a "volume of essays, disconnected and scrappy although they be, in like everything that Asia has done since 1925 in any field but another turn in the series which is destined to bring about the great consummation".

Sarkar, Jagdish Narayan.—Transport of Saltpeter in India in the Seventeenth Century. *JBORS*. XXV, pp. 34-51. [1127]

Describes how saltpeter was carried from Patna down to Hugli in various types of country-craft, and discusses the trade in general.

Sastri, K. N. Venkatasubha.—The Munro System of British Statesmanship in India. University of Mysore. [1128]

An attempt to assess with the aid of contemporary and later documents, the services rendered by Munro to England and India.

Sastri, S. S. Suryanarayana.—The Hero. *NIA*. II, pp. 478-480. [1129]

A discourse on the virtue of the hero.

Schrader, F. Otto.—Two unexplained names in the Milindapanha. *JRAS.* 1939. pp. 606-608. [1130]

The unexplained names are of the four Counsellors of Menander. In writer's opinion two of them were Greeks and two Indians.

Sen, Dr. Amulya C.—Indological Studies in Europe Today. *TMR.* LXV, pp. 395-398. [1131]

Describes the trend of Indological studies in Europe.

Seth, Mesroby Jacob.—Armenians in India: From earliest times to the present day, a work of original research. 628 pp. Pub.: Author, Calcutta. [1132]

A memoranda of what the author has ever seen, heard or written about Armenian community in India.

Shah, Tribhuvandas L.—Ancient India. Vols. I and II. Shashikant & Co., Baroda, 1938. [1133]

A searching history of Ancient India during the thousand years after 900 B. C. The author contends that Sandracottus was not Chandragupta but Aśoka; that the Rock and Pillar Edicts of Aśoka are not Aśoka's but of his grandson Priyadarsin, and that this Priyadarsin was of Jaina faith.

Shah, Ikhbal Ali.—The Spirit of the East: An Anthology of Scriptures of the East. Thomas Nelson & Sons, London, 1939. [1134]

Endeavours to give a popular anthology of the scriptures of the East.

Sharma, Dr. Dutt and M. M. Patkar.—Kavindrachandrodaya: A Collection of addresses presented to Kavindracharya by some of his contemporary scholars during Shah Jehan's reign. (Sanskrit text). Poona Oriental Series No. 60. 8½" × 5½". Oriental Book Agency, Poona, 1939. [1135]

Shastri, G. J.—Puratan Brahmakshetra. (Gujarāṭī text). Demy 8vo. 300 pp. Pub.: Author. Aditya Printing Press, Ahmedabad, 1939. [1136]

Brahmakshetra of the olden times. Historical review of Brahmakshetra from the early times to the present day.

Shrivastava, Shahgram.—Sikandar ka Bharat par Akrama. (Hindi text), *NPP.* XLIV, pp. 147-182. [1137]

Tries to remove the notion that Alexander's campaign was first foreign invasion of India, and gives numerous instances of Persian invasion of India before Alexander.

Silva Correia, Dr. Alberto C. Germano da.—The Climate of Goa. 10" × 7½". 74 pp. Pub.: Author. Nova Goa, 1938. [1138]

Sinha, Prof. H. N.—Sovereignty in Ancient Indian Polity: A story of the evolution of early Indian State. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. xxii + 344 pp. Luzac, London, 1938. [1139]

A survey of the concepts and practice of Sovereignty in India based on original source, comprising the Brahmanic, Buddhist and Jaina literature, Epigraphy, Numismatics and foreign accounts.

Spalding, H. N.—Civilisation in East and West. An introduction to the study of human progress. $9'' \times 6''$. pp. xv + 334. Oxford University Press, London, 1939. [1139a]

A survey of States of various kinds—the biological, the materialist, the moral (represented by China, Japan, the Nordics and Germany), the moral-spiritual (Iran, Islam, Catholicism) and spiritual (Hinduism, Buddhism and Russia), followed by two chapters on "The Prophets of Kingdom" and "The Coming of the Kingdom".

Srikantan, Prof. K. S.—Lawyers in Ancient India. *P.B.* XLIV, pp. 244–246. [1140]

Whether there were lawyers in ancient India or not is a question which remains still unanswered. Considering the elaborate rules of procedure given in the *Dharmaśāstras*, and the opportunities given to the accused for appeal, the writer thinks, lawyers must have existed in ancient India.

Srinivasan, S.—Elephant in Indian History. *IR.* XL, pp. 231–233. [1141]

Srivastava, Ashirbadi Lal.—Shuja-Ud-Daulah. I (1754–55). Demy 8vo. 6 + 313 pp. Midland Press, Calcutta, 1939. [1142]

Narrates the life-story of Shuja-ud-Daulah and describes the circumstances that paved the way for the British expansion over Mughal provinces of Allahabad and Oudh.

Tikekar, Shripad R.—Sardesai Commemorative Volume. $10'' \times 7''$. 310 pp. Keshav Bhikaji Dhawale, Bombay, 1938. [1143]

A collection of 31 articles, mostly on Marāṭhā history, by various authors is edited.

——— Sardesai Smaraka Grantha. (Marāṭhī text). 204 pp. Sardesai Memorial Committee, Bombay, 1938. [1144]

A collection of 12 articles contributed by various writers.

Venkataramanayya, N.—Velugoṭivārivamśāvali. Bulletin on the Department of Indian History and Archæology, No. 6. University of Madras. $9'' \times 6''$. 60 + 174 pp. Madras, 1939. [1144a]

A Telugu work on the history of the family of the Velugoṭi chiefs based upon two manuscripts of the Mackenzie Collection preserved in the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras.

Anonymous.—Conjeevaram. *IR.* XL, pp. 293-296. [1145]

The temples of Conjeevaram are described.

— Mangalore. 134 pp. Numerous illustrations. Basel Mission Press & Book Depot, Mangalore. [1146]

Intended for the general readers as well as those interested in history, trade and commerce.

— Rameśvaram. *IR.* XL, pp. 529-530. [1147]

Draws attention to the importance of Rameśvaram from the traditional association with the presence and doings of Rama of the Rāmāyaṇa fame.

Reports and Proceedings

Ajmer.—Annual Report on the working of the Rājputanā Museum, Ajmer, for the year ending 31st March, 1938. 9¾" × 6". 11 pp. Delhi, 1939. [1148]

Baroda.—Annual Report of the Archæological Department of Baroda State, for the year ending 31st July, 1938. By Dr. Hirananda Sastri. 11½" × 8¾". vi + 36 pp. 8 Plates. Baroda State Press, Baroda, 1939. [1149]

Bombay.—Numismatic Society of India. Proceedings of the Annual Meeting 1939. 9½" × 6½". 22 pp. Bombay, 1939. [1150]

— Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India, Report for the year 1937-38. 9½" × 6". 36 pp., 6 plates. The Trustees, Bombay, 1939. [1151]

Decca.—Annual Report of the Decca Museum for 1938-39. 9½" × 7". 15 pp. N. K. Bhattasali, Decca, 1939. [1152]

Delhi.—Archæological Survey of India. Annual Report. 1935-6. 13½" × 10½". Government of India, Delhi, 1938. [1153]

— A Report on the Work of the Archæological Survey of India, by Sir Leonard Wooly. 9¾" × 6¼". 47 pp. Government of India, 1939. [1153a]

Hyderabad.—Annual Report of the Archæological Department of H. E. H. The Nizam's Dominions 1934-35 and 1935-36. 13½" × 10". Calcutta, 1939. [1154]

Jodhpur.—Report on the administration of the Archæological Department and the Sumer Public Library, for the year ending 30th September 1938. (Vol. 12). 13½" × 8½". Jodhpur, 1939. [1155]

- Jodhpur.**—Report on the administration of the Archæological Department and the Sumer Public Library. For the year ending 30th September 1939. (Vol. 13). $13\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. 10 pp. Jodhpur, 1939. [1156]
- Lahore.**—Indian Historical Records Commission. Proceedings of Meetings, Vol. 14, held at Lahore, Dec. 1937. $10\frac{1}{2}'' \times 7\frac{1}{2}''$. Delhi, 1938. [1157]
- Madras.**—Administration Report of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library. For the year 1938-39. $9\frac{3}{4}'' \times 6''$. 32 pp. 3 plates. Government Press, Madras, 1939. [1158]
- Muttra.**—Annual Report on the Curzon Museum of Archæology, Muttra, for the year ending 31st March, 1938. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{4}''$. 16 pp., 2 plates. Allahabad, 1939. [1159]
- Patna.**—Annual Report of the Managing Committee of the Patna Museum for the year ending 31st March 1938. $13\frac{1}{2}'' \times 8\frac{1}{2}''$. Patna, 1939. [1160]
- Poona.**—Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, Report for 1938-39. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$. vii + 48 pp. Dr. V. S. Sukthankar, Poona, 1939. [1161]
- Travancore.**—Administration Report of the Travancore Archæological Department for the year 1113 M. E. (1937-38). by R. Vasudeva Poduval. Trivandrum, 1939. [1162]

SECTION II

Further India and Indonesia

Further India

Ambler, Capt. G. N.—A Vocabulary of the Mawkhen, Salon or Sea-Gypsy Language of the Mergui Archipelago. *JRASBL*. IV, pp. 195-216. [1163]

Baker, J. A.—Notes on the meaning of some Malaya words. Part III. (Kedah Words). *JMBRHS*. XVII, Pt. 1, pp. 107-120. [1164]

Gives a list of words compiled in Kedah, composed chiefly of words which are not defined in Wilkinson's Malay-English Dictionary. In few cases words are given to illustrate their use by some additional examples.

Bernatzik, Dr. Hugo Adolf.—The colonisation of primitive Peoples with special consideration of the problem of the Selung. *ASS*. XXXI, pp. 17-28. [1165]

Ethnological account of the Moken tribe which inhabit the Mergui Archipelago on the west-coast of the Peninsula of Siam.

Burnay, J.—Matériaux pour une Edition Critique du Code de 1805. (French text). *JSS*. XXXI, pp. 155-168. [1166]

A critical discussion of the Code of 1805 in connection with matters of Siam.

Braddell, Roland.—An Introduction to the study of ancient times in the Straits of Malacca. *JMBRHS*. Pt. 1, pp. 146-212. [1167]

Chatterjee, Dr. B. R.—Recent advances in Kambuja studies. *JGIS*. VI, pp. 138-145. (To be continued). [1168]

A sketch tracing the spread of Indian cultural influence in Cambodia during the period for which there is recorded history.

Collis, Maurice.—Courts of the Shan Princes. *AR*. XXXV, pp. 330-342. [1169]

Describes his tour in the Shan States.

Coral-Rémusat, G. de.—Les Arts de l'Indochine. 77 Héliotypies précédés d'une Introduction. 8vo. 23 pp. 1 map, and 77 plates. (Les Editionés d'Art et d'Histoire). (French text). 1938. [1170]

Deals with the Art of Cambodia, Champa and Annam, and compares with that of India.

D.—Kralahom. *JSS.* XXI, pp. 177-178. [1171]

The question of the derivation of the word *Kralahom*, is not yet settled. The writer gives another clue.

Dakers, C. H.—The Malay Coins of Malacca. *JMBRHS.* XVII, Pt. 1, pp. 1-12. [1172]

Coins of the Malacca Sultans found in the excavations near the mouth of the Malacca river in 1900 and again in 1904, are described.

Dupont, Pierre.—Les Monuments du Phnom Kulêm. (French text). *BEFEO.* XXXVII, pp. 199-207. [1173]

Describes the archaeological remains in Kulêm in Indo-China.

Hutchinson, E. W.—Megaliths in Bayab. *JSS.* XXXI, pp. 45-47. [1174]

A short paper describing the upright planted stones in Bayab in Siam.

——— Megaliths in Thailand. *JSS.* XXI, pp. 179-180. [1175]

——— A French Garrison at Bangkok in 1687-80. *JSS.* XXI, pp. 119-135. [1176]

Recapitulates the circumstances which led King Louis XIV, of France to despatch a military expedition to Siam, and narrates Phaulkon's reception of that expedition, as revealed in a letter which he wrote to Jachard. The Portuguese text and English translation of the letter whereby Phaulkon agreed to admit French troops into Bangkok, is given with commentary.

Le May, Reginald.—On the Coins of Northern Siam. *JSS.* XXXI, pp. 69-73. [1177]

Corrects some statements in Dr. Kneedler's *Coinage of Siam*.

——— On Tai Pottery. *JSS.* XXXI, pp. 57-67. [1178]

Disagrees with Phya Nakhon Phra Ram that the Sank'alok pottery is a Chinese origin. He has no doubt the pottery was made in different centres in Siam from very early times.

——— Buddhist Art in Siam: A Concise History. 11½" × 9". xxi + 165 pp. 2 maps, 208 Figs. Cambridge University Press, 1938. [1179]

Deals with pure Indian style up to the 5th Century A. D. mon-Indian Gupta, 5th to 10th Century; Indo-Javanese, 7th to 12th Century; Khmer and Mon-Khmer transition 10th to 13th Century; Tai and Khmer-Tai, coming down to the 17th Century.

Marchal, Henry.—Khmer Art and the work of the Ecole Française D'Extreme-Orient. *JS.* XXI, pp. 137-146. [1180]

The Hindu contribution made itself felt in Indo-China especially in the 6th and 7th centuries, in the first Khmer monuments of Cambodia and on the coast of Annam, in the art of Champā. The art of Khmer is discussed and conclusion is reached that although it underwent an eclipse, after having been transformed under foreign influence that came from the north (China) still exists at the present time, and still sometimes shows reminders of the glorious epoch of Angkor.

Nguyen-Van-Huyen.—Contribution a L'Etude D'Um Génie Tutelarirre Annamite Li-Phuc-man. (French text). *BEFEO*. XXXVII, pp. 1-110 [1181]

An attempt to find the origin of the legendary being called Li-Phuc-Man, in Annam.

Nivat, H. H. Prince Dhani.—The World Jetavan in old Siamese. *JSS*. XXXI, pp. 49-55. [1182]

Discussion on the word *jetavan* occurring in the preamble to the old law of inheritance in Siam. Comes to the conclusion that it was a Mon usage of the name and referred to a class of building in which Buddha images were housed.

—— The City of Thawārāwadi Sri Ayudhyā. *JSS*. XXI, pp. 147-153. [1183]

Discusses the name Thawārāwadi and sums up his arguments; that in point of usage the full name of Thawārāwadi Sri Ayudhyā occurred in some of the law preambles even as early as the time of the founder of the city, but was not invariably used.

Nivat, H. H. Prince Dhani and Major Erik Seidenfaden.—Early Trade Relations between Denmark and Siam. *JSS*. XXXI, pp. 1-15. [1184]

Narrates the beginning of commercial and diplomatic intercourse between Denmark and Siam in early seventeenth century.

Noone, H. D.—The Penarikan and Bernam Land-Routes. *JMBRHS*. Pt. 1, pp. 144-145. [1185]

A short note on the ancient trade route from Pahang.

Rentse, Anker.—Gold Coins of the North-Eastern Malay State. *JMBRHS*. XVII, pp. 88-97. [1186]

Seidenfaden, Major Erik.—Some Antiquities at Tha Rūa. *JSS*. XXXI, pp. 29-35. [1187]

—— Antiquities of Doi Suthep. *JSS*. XXXI, pp. 37-43. [1188]

Mentions some probably much older monuments than the Wat Suthep in Siam.

—— An Analysis of Das Land der Tai. *JSS*. XXXI, pp. 79-100. [1189]

Reviews Prof. Dr. Phil. Wilhelms Credner's work, *Siam, das Land der Tai* (Stuttgart 1935), and supplements information about Siam.

—— Siam's Tribal Dresses. *JSS*. XXXI, pp. 109-175. [1190]

Describes the national costumes of the various tribes of Siam.

- Stern, Philippe.**—Hariharālaya et Indrapura. (French text). *BEFEO*. XXXVII, pp. 176-197. [1191]

Describes the ancient temples and other archæological remains of Hariharālaya and Indrapura, and compares the art with that of Kulêm. Gives historical notes of the kings who built the temples.

- *Le Style du Kulêm.* (French text). *BEFEO*. XXXVII, pp. 111-149. [1192]

Studies the art expressed in the archæological remains of Kulên, and comes to the conclusion that it is one of the phases of development and supplies a clue to the evolution of the sculptor's art in Indo-China. The art of Kulên is said to be altogether different from that of Ankor.

- *Travaux Exécutés au Phnom Kulên.* (French text). *BEFEO*. XXXVII, pp. 151-173. [1193]

Describes the archæological work carried out at Kulên.

- Terpstra, Dr. H.**—De Factorij der Ootindische Compagnie te Patani. Verhandeligen van het Koninklijk Instituut voor de Taal,-Land,- en Volkenkunde van Nederlandsch Indië, Deel 1, 10" × 6", iv + 250 pp. 1 map. Martinus Nijhoff, The Hague, 1938. (Dutch text). [1194]

Tells the story of the Dutch factory at Patani on the eastern coast of the Malay Peninsula.

- Wales, H. G. Quaritch.**—Towards Angkor in the footsteps of the Indian Invaders. 8vo. 249 pp. 42 illustrations, 5 maps. Harrap & Co., London, 1937. [1195]

Collection of series of articles published in the *Indian Art and Letters* (Vols. IX and X, 1935-36), and in *The Illustrated London News* (1937). Gives an account of the exploration in Malay Peninsula.

- Wilkinson, R. J.**—Some "Sakai" Problem. *JMBRHS*. XVII, Pt. 1, pp. 131-133. [1196]

A short note on the existence of the aborigines of Eastern Sakai on the Benom massif in Pahang.

- *The Bernam Slab-Graves.* *JMBRHS*. XVII, Pt. 1, pp. 134-143. [1197]

Discusses the origin of the Slab-Graves of Slim in the Bernam river-valley, and comes to the conclusion that they are of traders. The presence of women's skeletons along with man's in the same grave, suggests that the tribe compelled a chief's womenfolk to accompany him to the next world. They killed the women first and did not bury them alive.

- Winstedt, R. O.**—Simple Malay. 7" × 5". Longmans Green, 1938. [1198]

Anonymous.—Collected Poems of Phra Maha Montri. Documents relating to the death of H. M. King Rama III. Documents relating to the death of H. M. King Mongkut. Pannasa Jātaka, concluding part, Section 17. 9½" × 6½". Division of Foreign Relations. Department of Fine Arts, Bangkok, 1938. [1199]

Indonesia

Berg, C. C.—Een Vleugje licht in een duister verhaal. (Dutch text). *BTLVN*. Vol. 98. pp. 1-74. [1200]

Berting, C. T.—Een Hypothese omtrent de Sociale Structuur Van Zuid-Celebes in Verband met de Stichtingsmthe Van Wadjo. (Dutch text). *BTLVN*. Vol. 98. pp. 489-495. [1201]

Blom, J.—The Antiquities of Singasari. 184 pp. Burgersdijk en Niermans, Leiden, 1939. [1202]

Chatterjee, Dr. Bijan Raj and Dr. N. P. Chakravarti.—India and Java. 2nd Ed. Greater India Society, Calcutta, (1939?). [1203]

Revised and enlarged by the incorporation of a special section dealing with the select Sanskrit inscriptions from Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo and Java.

Damsté, H. T.—De Legende Van de Heilige Zeven Slapers in het Atjehsch. (Dutch text). *BTLVN*. Vol. 98. pp. 407-488. [1204]

Dijk, Dr. W. Van.—Het Begrip Marapoe in West-Soemba. (Dutch text). *BTLVN*. Vol. 98. pp. 497-516. [1205]

Furnivall, J. S. and Jankher A. C. De Graeff.—Netherlands India. A study of Plural Economy. Demy 8vo. xxii + 502 pp. 6 maps. Cambridge University Press, London, 1939. [1206]

Gives general history of the Netherlands India.

Gonda, J.—Oud-Java. Wasita en Wilāsa. (Dutch text). *BTLVN*. Vol. 98, pp. 247-248. [1207]

— Het Maleise Nomen en de Numerous-Kategorie. (Dutch text). *BTLVN*. Vol. 98, pp. 371-406. [1208]

— William Marsden als Beoefenaar der Taaletenschap. (Dutch text). *BTLVN*. Vol. 98, pp. 517-528. [1209]

Goris, Dr. R.—Nieuw Licht op Bali's Cultuur. *Da.* 1939.
pp. 379-381. [1210]

A short note on dance and drama in Bali.

Grader, C. J.—De Poera Pamajoen van Bandjar Tegal. *Da.*
1939. pp. 330-367. [1210a]

Haag, K.—Der Ausdruck der Denkordnung im Javanischen.
1939 (German text). [1211]

H. J. S.—Spirit Ships. *BMQ.* Vol. 26, p. 49. [1212]

"Spirit Ship" is a name given to ceremonial textiles in Sumatra.
A rare specimen acquired by the Brooklyn Museum is noted and illustrated.

Iaha, B.—Aanteekeningen ever het landbouwritueel in hat
rijk rakawatoe op Midden-Soemba. Van de hand van den
volksonderwijzer B. Iaha te Palahona, Rakawatoe, bewerkt
en van aanteekeningen voorgien door Dr. C. Nooteboon.
(Dutch text). *BTLVN.* Vol. 98, pp. 225-246. [1213]

Janen, H. J.—Ethnographische Bijzonderheden van Enkele
Ambonsthe Negorijen (1930). *BTLVN.* Vol. 98, pp. 325-
368. [1214]

Kats, J.—Modern Art in Bali. *IAL.* XIII, pp. 45-49. [1215]

A close study of art in Bali. Bali has maintained a living art to the
present day, "living" in so far as there were many exponents of it,
but adhering as before, throughout the generations, closely to traditional
form.

Kern, R. A.—Het persoonlijk Voornaamwoord Aku. (Dutch
text). *BTLVN.* Vol. 98, pp. 249-250. [1216]

—— Gender in Buginese. *AcO.* XVII, pp. 229-234.
[1217]

Explains the use of the personal article in Buginese.

Keuning, J.—De tweede schipvaart der Nederlanders naar
Oost-Indië onder Jacob Cornelisz. van Neck en Wybrant.
(Dutch text). 1598-1600. I, Linschoten-Ver, 1938. [1218]

Klerks, Jos.—Gegevens over Keieesche Huwelijksadat.
(Dutch text). *BTLVN.* Vol. 98, pp. 285-323. [1219]

Overbeck, H.—Javanasche meisjesspelen en Kinderliedjes,
1939. [1220]

Poeroebaja, B. P. H.—Rondom de huwelijken in de Kraton
te Jogjakarta. (Dutch text). *Da.* 1939., pp. 295-329.
[1221]

Describes marriage customs etc.

Riekerk, G. F. M.—Portugeesche Kerkbeeldjes van Noemba Ende (Dutch text). *BTLVN*. Vol. 98, pp. 369-370. [1222]

A short paper on Portuguese Iconography in Java.

Riel, P. M. van.—The Snellius Expedition in the Eastern Part of the Netherlands East Indies 1929-1930. E. J. Brill, 1938. [1223]

Sarkar, Himansu Bhusan.—The Copper-plate of Barabudur, 828 Śaka. *JGIS*. VI, pp. 124-130. [1224]

Copper-plate found at Barabudur is edited and translated. It records a difference of opinion between the *rāmāntas* of Palepangam and *nāyaka* Bhagawanta Jyotiṣa, regarding some *sawah*-fields.

Schnitger, E. M.—Forgotten Kingdom in Sumatra. $9\frac{1}{2}'' \times 6\frac{1}{2}''$ xi + 226 pp. 42 plates, 97 figs. E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1939. [1225]

Contains a medley of pre-history, archæology, history, and the people and scenery of Sumatra.

Sircar, Dr. Dines, Chandra.—Date of the Earliest Sanskrit Inscription of Campā. *JGIS*. VI, pp. 53-55. [1226]

This is the Vo-chañh Rock inscription, which has been edited by Bergaigne and Firnot, and re-edited by Majumdar. In the opinion of the writer, the date of the inscription is not earlier than the fourth century A. D.

Stapel, F. W.—Geschiedenis Van Nederlandsch Indië. Deel III, A. De oprichting der Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie. B. De Nederl. Oostindische Compagnie in de zeventiende eeuw, $12\frac{1}{2}'' \times 9\frac{1}{2}''$, 536 pp. Illustrations and maps. Foost van den Voudel, Amsterdam, 1939. (Dutch text). [1226a]

Third volume of a history of the Dutch East India dealing with the formation of the Dutch East India Company and its operations up to the close of the 17th century.

Stutterheim, Dr. William F.—Recent Archæological Work in Java. *IAL*. XIII, pp. 90-101. [1227]

Reviews the archæological work in Java in historical order.

——— Note on Śāktism in Java. *AcO*. XVII, pp. 144-152. [1228]

Draws attention of Buddhologists to a few archæological facts in Java which might prove of some value in the study of the history of Buddhism, and especially of the spread of Saktism in its latest forms.

Zieseniss, A.—Studien zur geschichte des Sivaismus: die Sivaitischen systeme in der altjavanischen literatur. (German text). *BTLVN*. Vol. 98, pp. 75-223. [1229]

Recognises the importance of data in old Javanese literature for reconstructing the history of Saivism, and has taken great pains to discover the systems of Saivism represented in such works as *Bhuvana-kosa*, *Bhuvanasankshepa*, *Tattva sang hyang Mahajñana*, etc.

SECTION III

Adjoining Countries

(Iran, Tibet, Central Asia and Afghanistan)

Iran

- Brian, Doris.**—A Reconstruction of the Miniature Cycle in the Demotte *Shah Namah*. *AI*. VI, pp. 87-112, 17 plates. [1230]

Attempts to reconstruct the picture cycle from the dispersed manuscript of Firdausi's *Shah Namah* which is known as Demotte *Shah Namah*.

- Edwards, C. C.**—Calligraphers and Artists: A Persian Work of the late 16th century. *BSOS*. X, pp. 199-211. [1231]

A Persian MS. in possession of the writer is discussed. This poem is in part a treatise on calligraphy and in part a simple autobiography. The author of the work is Qazi Ahmad. Another copy of this MS. is said to be in the Library of Aga Sayyid Muhammad Ati in Hyderabad.

- Farmer, Henry George.**—The Structure of the Arabian and Persian Lute in the Middle Ages. *JRAS*. 1939. pp. 41-51. [1232]

- Field, Dr. Henry.**—The Physical Characters of the Modern Inhabitants of Iran. *AR*. XXXV, pp. 572-576. [1233]

Summarises briefly the results obtained by anthropometric survey.

- Fischel, Walter J.**—On the Iranian Paper Currency of the Mongol Period. *JRAS*. 1939. pp. 601-603. [1234]

Describes the first attempt made in Persia to issue paper money similar to that already existent in China.

- Hall, Melvin.**—The Saiyads of Sistan. *Aa*. February 1939. pp. 99-102. [1235]

Of all the peoples of Iran the Saiyads of Sistan are the most primitive. They are here described.

- Henning, W. B.**—Sogdian Loan-words in New Persian. *BSOS*. X, pp. 93-106. [1236]

Sogdian was by far the most important Eastern Iranian language. A considerable number of Sogdian words have entered the Persian language. Gives a list of classical Persian words which can be shown to have been borrowed from Sogdian.

Krámsky, Jiri.—A Study in the Phonology of Modern Persian. *AO.* XXX, pp. 66-83. [1237]

Presents a few scientific works analysing the language from the phonetic point of view. It is the first attempt to present a phonological analysis of modern Persian.

Kuiper, F. B. J.—Indoiranica. (German text). *AcO.* XVII, pp. 17-64. [1238]

Lockhart, Laurence.—Famous Cities of Iran. 115 pp. 65 figs. Brentford, Pearce, 1939. [1239]

Account of the famous cities compiled from the records of Arab and Persian geographers, and of mediæval and modern travellers.

——— **Nadir Shah.** 8" × 10". viii + 344 pp. 10 illustrations, 8 maps. Luzac, London, 1938. [1240]

Martinovitch, Nicholas N.—The Talking Fruit. *JRAS.* 1939. pp. 611-612. [1241]

Points out to Dr. Phyllis Ackerman, the writer of the article, "The Talking Tree" in the Bulletin of the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology (Vol. IV, pp. 66-72), another similar legend discussed by Gabriel Ferrand in *Journal Asiatique* (Vol. CCXX, 193-243).

Masani, R. P.—Court Poets of Iran and India. (Persian and English text). 9" × 6". New Book Co., Bombay, 1938. [1242]

Messina, G.—Jamasp. Libro apocalittico persiano Ayatakar i Zamaspi. I Testo pehlevico, parsi e pazend restituito, tr. e commentato. (Biblica et Orientalia, 9). (Italian text). 9½" × 7½". Pontificio Istituto Biblico, Roma, 1939. [1243]

Palmer, E. H.—Oriental Mysticism: A treatise on the Sufistic and unitarian theosophy of the Persians. Compiled from native sources. 2nd Edn. with introduction by A. J. Arberry. 7½" × 5". 84 pp. Luzac, London, 1938. [1244]

Paruck, Furdoonjee D. J.—Observations on Five Sasanian Coins. *JNSI.* No. 1. pp. 58-71. [1245]

Translated into English from author's *Observations sur cinq monnaies Sassanides* in *Revue Numismatique*, 1936.

——— **Three Bronze Coins of Persia.** *JNSI.* No. 1. pp. 53-57. [1246]

Sadighi, G. H.—Les Mouvements Religieux Iraniens au 11^e et au III^e Siècle de L'Hégire. (French text). 10" × 6½". pp. 333. Les Presses Modernes, 1938. [1247]

Gives the political history at length and adds a long introduction on the general situation.

Schroeder, Eric.—Ahmed Musa and Shams Al-Din: A Review of Fourteenth Century Painting. *AI*. VI, pp. 112-142. [1248]

A study of the *Shah Namah* illustrations of the costumes, and an account of Ahmad Musa and his pupil Shams-al-Din who flourished as artist in the reign of Sultan Uways (1356-74).

Tadiwala, Ardeshir Manekji.—Barjo Naman. Vol. 3. (Gujarāti text). Crown 8vo. 163 pp. Erasho Gard Printing Press, Bombay, 1939. [1249]

An ancient history of Persia.

Taraporewala, I. J. S.—The Patmanak-I-Katak-Xv Ataih. *NIA*. II, pp. 474-477. [1250]

The document is a legal marriage settlement, and throws light on the legal status of married woman in ancient Iran.

—— The Achæmenians. *BV*. Pt. 1, pp. 57-68. [1251]

Reviews the glorious memories of Iran and its Aryan heritage.

Upton, Joseph M.—In the Ruins of Nishapur. *Aa*. XXXIX, No. 8, p. 445. [1252]

The excavations at Nishapur have made interesting contribution to our knowledge of the ceramics, in which Persian craftsmen have always excelled. The writer describes several objects found in the excavations.

Walker, C. C.—Jenghiz Khan. 215 pp. Luzac, London, 1939. [1252a]

Biography of Jenghiz Khan. Deals with the land and life of the Mangols and the history of Jenghiz Khan's campaigns.

Wilber, Donald N.—The Development of Mosaic Faiënce in Islamic Architecture in Iran. *AI*. VI, pp. 16-47. [1253]

Discusses the origin and development of architectural faiënce, which has been revealed by the recent survey in Iran.

Wilson, Dr. C. E.—Contribution to the classical Persian-English Vocabulary. *IsC*. XIII, pp. 339-369. (to be continued). [1254]

This contribution is regarded as a supplement to author's previous contributions—Modern Persian-English Vocabulary, which appeared in ten instalments in the *IsC*.

—— Contributions to the modern Persian-English Vocabulary. *IsC*. XIII, pp. 83-97, 470-492. [1255]

Embodies the result of the study of a number of Persian newspapers, and translates some terms of daily occurrence.

Afghanistan and Central Asia

Barger, Evert.—First British Explorers in Afghanistan. *IWI*. LX, (Dec. 24, 1939), pp. 54-55. [1256]

Opening up a rich new field of archaeological research in Central Asia sponsored by the Victoria and Albert Museum and the Royal Geographical Society.

Barger, Evert and Philip Wright.—Expedition to Swat and Afghanistan. *Aty*. XIII, No. 50, pp. 236-237. [1257]

A short note on the excavation of Greco-Buddhist sites in the Swat Valley, carried out under the auspices of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and the archaeological work carried out by the French Delegation in Afghanistan.

Barton, Sir William.—India's North-West Frontier. xiii + 308 pp. Murray, London, 1939. [1258]

Traces the ethnological and historical affinities of the tribes to Afghanistan and depicts the hardihood of a people who see no meaning in any restraint on their 'wild independence.'

Datta, Bhupendra Nath.—An Enquiry into the racial elements in Beluchistan, Afghanistan, and the Neighbouring Areas of the Hindukush. *MI*. XIX, pp. 174-186, 218-273. [1259]

Gives early history of Afghanistan, and assigns the racial characteristics of different tribes by the anthropological data.

Hackin, J.—Recherches archéologiques à Begram. Chantier No. 2 (1937). (Mém. de la Délégation Arch. Française en Afghanistan. tom. 2). 2 Vols. Text and plates. (French text). 15" × 11½". Les Editions d' Art et d' Histoire, Paris, 1939. [1260]

Describes the splendid series of glass, ivory, bronze, and other objects unearthed in 1937 among the ruins of the later palace-citadel at Begram, in South Afghanistan.

Jarring, G.—On the distribution of Turk tribes in Afghanistan. (Lund University Arsskrift, N. F. Avd. 1 Bd. 35, Nr. 4. 10½" × 7". Lund University Library, Leipzig, 1939. [1261]

McGovern, W. M.—The Early Empire of Central Asia. A study of the Scythians and the Huns. 9½" × 6½". The University of Carolina, 1939. [1262]

Rose, Frank E.—Central Asia. A Personal Narrative of General Josiah Harlan (1823-1841). Luzac, London. [1263]

Copious observations of the manners and customs of the mountain holds of Afghanistan.

Tibet

- Bailey, H. W.**—The Rāma story of Khotanese. *JAOS*. Vol. 59, pp. 460-468. [1264]

Khotanese version of the well-known story of Rāma and Sitā is given. The version has been adapted by means of prologue and epilogue of Buddhist teachings. Daśagriva is not slain but converted at the end of the poem. Similarly Rāvaṇa is a worthy Buddhist in the Lankāvatārasūtra.

- Chatterjee, Prof. B. R.**—Pāla Culture influence on Western Tibet. *TMK*. LXV, pp. 294-295. [1265]

Atisa, a Buddhist monk of Bengal introduced the Mahāyāna Buddhism in Western Tibet which had become Tāntric. Asita lived in the time of Pāla ruler of Bengal, Nayapāla.

- Gordon, Antoinette K.**—The Iconography of Tibetan Lamaism. 8vo. 129 pp. Columbia University Press, New York, 1939. [1266]

- Herrmann, Albert.**—Das Land der Seide und Tibet im Lichte der Antike. Quellen und Forschungen zur Geschichte der Geographie und Völkerkunde: Bd. 1. (German text). K. F. Koehler, Leipzig, 1938. [1267]

- Hosten, Rev. H.**—Letters and other papers of Fr. Ippolito Desideri, S. J., a Missionary in Tibet, (1713-21) *JRASBL*. [V, pp. 567-767. [1268]

Sixty-nine letters and other papers of Fr. Desideri are translated and annotated. A note on the Jesuits and Capuchins attempts to revive the old Catholic Mission in Tibet is given.

- Lalou, Marcelle.**—Le Culte des Nāga et la Thérapeutique *JA*. CCXXX, (1938). pp. 1-19. [1269]

A study of Nāga cult in Tibet. Describes the belief that the Nāga is a healer of the evils created by himself.

- Pranavananda, Swami.**—Exploration in Tibet. Royal 8vo. 14 + 160 pp. 2 maps. Calcutta University, Calcutta, 1939. [1270]

General description of the Kailasa and Manasarovar area, and deals with various phenomena observed by him during the freezing and the melting of the lakes, with a short account of the people living there and their mode of living. The second part contains an account of author's observations of the Brahmaputra, the Indus, the Sutlej and the Karnali. Foreword by S. P. Chatterji.

- Sankriyayana, Rev. Rahula.**—Chart of Letters in Sanskrit MSS. from Tibet. *JBORS*. XXV, pp. 64-65. [1271]

Gives a chart to show the characters found in the MSS.

- Thomas, F. W.**—The Nam Language. *JRAS*. 1939, pp. 193-216. [1272]

Further observations on the Nam language by way of supplement to his notes on the same language contributed to the *JRAS*. 1926 (pp. 505-6) and 1928 (pp. 630-4).

SECTION IV

Islamic World

Abbot, Nabia.—Arabic-Persian Korān of the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century. *AI*, VI, pp. 91-94. [1273]

A note on the Ko'rān of Timurid period, in the possession of Mr. James G. Fleser of Chicago.

—— The rise of the North Arabic script and its Kur'ānic development, with a full description of the Kur'ān manuscript in the Oriental Institute; University of Chicago Or. Publication No. 50. 12" × 9½". The Oriental Institute, University of Chicago, Chicago, 1939. [1274]

Adman, Abdulhakk.—La Science chez les Turco Ottamans. (French text). 101 pp. Librairie Orientale G. P. Maisonneuve, 1939. [1275]

A brief survey of Turkish cultural history, namely, the history of physical, natural and medical science.

Affifi, A. E.—The Mystical Philosophy of Muhyid Dīn-Ibnul 'Arabi. xx+213 pp. University Press, Cambridge, 1939. [1276]

Ahmad, Khwaja Muhammad.—Dīwān-i-bi-Khudī: Early seventeenth century Manuscripts. *IsC*. XIII, pp. 319-322. [1277]

A short note on the MS. No. 1670 of the Hyderabad Museum, containing 98 odes, exclusively mystical. The only part which is chronologically and historically important is the colophon.

Ahmad, Mirza Bashir.—Sources of the Sirat. 16mo. 103 pp. Ripon Printing Press, Lahore, 1939. [1278]

A critical account of the sources of the life of Prophet, and early history of Islām.

Akhtar, Kazi Ahmedian.—The Arabic Poetry of Hāfiz. *IsC*. XIII, pp. 222-233. [1279]

Demonstrates by quoting examples that Hāfiz had a remarkable aptitude for versifying in Arabic.

Al-Mulk, Muhammad Nazir.—Saḥīfat al-Takwīn. 8" × 6". 270 pp. 11 illustrations. Muhammad Naṣir Humāyūn, 1938. [1280]

A materialistic philosophy, constructed on the basis of an imperfect grasp of the theories of modern science.

Ali, Maulana Muhammad.—An Introduction to the study of the Holy Qur'an. 191 pp. The Ahmadiyya Anjuman Isha'at-i-Islām, 1938. [1281]

Describes the general structure of Ko'rān and considers its relation to the *Sunna* and to previous sacred writings. Ends with short essays on tolerance and the position of women in Islām.

——— **Sawneh Umri Muhammad Zakariya.** (Punjabi and Persian text). 16mo. 8 pp. Hiazi Press, Lahore, 1939. [1282]

Verses on the death of Muhammad Zakaria.

——— Contribution to Islāmic thought by the Ahmadiyya movement. 16mo. 40 pp. The Ahmadiyya Anjuman Ishaat-i Islām, Lahore, 1939. [1283]

Ali, Shaikh Imran.—Barkat-ul-Quarubāt. Demy 8vo. 140 pp. (Arabic and Gujarāti text). British India Press, Bombay, 1939. [1284]

An account of the travels to places sacred to the Shiah.

Ali, Dr. Zaki.—Islām in the world. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ " × 6". xx + 428 pp. 1 map. Shaik Muhammad Ashtaf, Lahore, 1938. [1285]

Insists on the harmony which Islām aims at maintaining between religion and life, and answers some of the criticism levelled against it. Does not consider Islāmic law static, nor Islāmic polity as inconsistent with the most modern and advanced ideals in international relations. Points out the cosmopolitan strand in the evolution of Islāmic civilisation.

Amari, M.—Storia dei Musulman di Sicilia. 2a ed. con note a cura di C. A. Nallino. Vol. 4, Pte. 2. 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ". (Italian text). Catania, 1939. [1286]

Arberry, Dr. A. J.—Notes on Islāmic Manuscripts recently acquired by the India Office Library. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 440-458. [1287]

Describes 34 Islāmic MSS.

——— Hand-List of Islāmic Manuscripts acquired by the India Office Library, 1936-8. *JRAS.* 1939. pp. 353-396. [1288]

——— A Baghdād Cookery-Book. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 21-47. 189-214. [1289]

Translation from the Arabic of a cookery-book, said to have been written in the age of the Caliphate.

Asad, Muhammad.—Saḥiḥ al-Bukhārī. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ " × 9". Vol. V, Instalment I. (Arabic and English text). Araft Publication, Lahore, 1938. [1290]

Asghar, Ghulam.—*Ijaz-i-Karbala*. (Multānī text). 8vo. 48 pp. Hijazi Printing Press, Lahore, 1939. [1291]

An account of the martyrdom of Imām Ḥussain, his relations and his companions on the soil of Karbala, both prose and poetry combined.

Badaruddin, Abdul Ahad.—*Kajri kā Tufān*, (Urdū text). Demy 12mo. 16 pp. Howrah, 1939. [1292]

A collection of "Kajri" songs entitled "Storm of Kajri".

Banerji, S. K.—Some aspects of Muslim Polity in early mediæval India. (1210-36 A. D.). *IC.* V, pp. 415-423; VI, pp. 179-190. [1293]

Discusses the successors of Sultān Qutbuddin, and their methods of government. A study based on the evidence presented by coins.

——— The Qūwat-ul-Islām or the oldest mosque in Delhi. *JRASBL.* IV, pp. 293-307. [1294]

The mosque and its objects of interest are described.

Barkati, Maulvi Syad Abdul Kadir Kaderi.—*Niyaz-i-Hasnain*. Offering to Imām Hasan and Imām Husain. Crown 16mo. 24 pp. Syad Mohamad Fazalur Rahaman Kaderi, Surat, 1939. [1295]

Bel, Alfred.—*La Religion Musalmane en Berbère, Esquisse d'histoire et de Sociologie religieuses*. Vol. I. Établissement et développement de l' Islām en Berbérie du VII^e au XX^e Siecle. (French text). 411 pp. Geuthner, Paris, 1938. [1296]

Introduction to a study of the present day religion of North Africa. It gives the historical background and traces the way in which Islām spread, and the influence under which it assumed the form prevailing among the people of those lands.

Bell, Richard.—*The Qur'ān*. Vol. II. Translated with a critical rearrangement of the Sūrah's. 9"×6". 345-697 pp. T. & T. Clark, London, 1939. [1297]

Includes all the earlier and more difficult passages, the dividing up of the *Sūrah's* into their component parts. Gives numerous new interpretations of familiar passages.

Borah, M. I.—A Short account of an unpublished Romantic Maṣnavī of Amir Hasan Dihlavī. *NIA.* II, pp. 258-262. [1298]

According to the writer Dihlavī was a Indo-Persian poet. His work *Maṣnavī*, known also as the *'Ishq-Nama* deals with the episode of a youth and a maid of the city of Nāgūr of Eastern Rājputāna. The poem consists of 606 couplets, said to have been composed in a single night.

Britton, Nancy Pence.—A Study of some early Islāmic textiles in the museum of Fine Arts, Boston. 89 pp. 24 plates, 100 Figs. Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, 1938. [1299]

Broekelmann, C.—Geschichte der arabischen litteratur. Supplementdb. 3. Lief. 4, 5, 6. 10"×6½". E. J. Brill, Leiden, 1939. [1300]

——— Geschichte der islamischen Völker und Staaten. 9½"×7". R. Oldenbourg, Berlin, 1939. [1301]

Chhattar, Ahkar Abbas.—Mohammad Abubakar Chhiddiki. Double Crown 16mo. 224 pp. (Bengali text). Latifur Rahman, Calcutta, 1937. [1302]

A biography of Maulana Muhammad Abubakar Chhiddiki, a well-known religious teacher of Furfura in the district of Hoogly.

Cohn-Wiener, Ernst.—A Turanic Monument of the twelfth century, A. D. *AI.* VI, pp. 88-91. [1303]

Describes the mausoleum of Shāh Fadl, one of the most beautiful Islāmic buildings erected in Turkestan before the raid of Genghis Khān.

Cott, Perry B.—A Sasanian Stucco Plaque in the Worcester Art Museum. *AI.* VI, pp. 166-167. [1304]

Describes the recently acquired fragment of a stucco revetment representing an ibex.

Crouchley, A. E.—The Economic Development of Modern Egypt. viii + 256 pp. Longmans, Green & Co., London, 1938. [1305]

Devotes a short chapter to the pre-Muhammad 'Alī period, another on Muḥammad 'Atī, and a third on 'Abbās, Sa'īd, and Ismā'il.

Darshanand, Swami.—Vēdic Dharma wa Ial-i-Islām ke A'quid kā Muqabla. (Urdū text). 16mo. 8 pp. Hindu Art Press, Lahore, 1939. [1306]

A comparison of the Vēdic religion and the Islām.

Dingemans, H.—Al Ghazālī's Book der Liefde. 9½"×6½". 163 pp. S. C. Van Doesburgh, Leiden, 1938. [1307]

Almost complete translation into Dutch of the 36th book of al-Ghazālī's *Ihyā* from the text of the Cairo edition, A. H. 1334, together with an introduction, a chapter on the orthodox and radical views of God's love in Islām, and a synopsis of al-Ghazālī's own views.

Donaldson, B. A.—The wild rue: A study of Muḥammadan magic and folklore in Irān. 9"×5½". Luzac, London, 1938. [1308]

Eghbal, A.—The Taboqāt al-Shu 'arā al-Muḥdathin of Ibn al-Mu'tazz. Reproduced in facsimile. With an introduction and notes. 11"×8½" Gibb Memorial Series, London, 1939. [1309]

This is a facsimile reproduction of Abdallah b. al-Mu'tazz's *Tabaqāt*, a work of Arabic poetry.

Faizani, Mirza Aziz.—Fann-i-Tafsir, (Urdū text). 16mo. 200 pp. Himayat-i-Islam Press, Lahore, 1939. [1310]

A discussion on the commentary and the commentators of the Quran.

Fück, von Johann.—Die Rolle des Traditionälismus in Islām. (German text). *ZDMG.* Vol. 93, pp. 1-32. [1311]

Fyzee, Asaf A. A.—Caliph Al-Āmir. Al-Hidayatu'l-Amiriya. Being an epistle of the tenth Fātimid Caliph. (Persian text). 9" × 5½". 39 pp. Oxford University Press, London, 1938. [1312]

An Arabic letter is edited, followed by an appendix, with introduction, notes and index. The text is of the work of the Egyptian Caliph al-Amir who was killed in 1130/2 (1131/3 according to the editor), at the age of 34.

Ghani, Shams ul Ulama.—"Qutb ul Hind", Hazrat Khwājah Nu'inuddin Chishtī, Persia's famous Sūfi Saint, at Ajmir. *NUJ.* (1939), pp. 23-38. [1313]

Describes how Sufism was introduced at Ajmer, and refers to Khwājah's work.

Glidden, Harold W.—Fātimid Carved-Wood Inscriptions in the collection of the University of Michigan. *AI.* VI, pp. 94-95. [1314]

A note on the five sections of Kufic inscriptions in the possession of the Research Seminary of Islāmic Art of the University of Michigan acquired from Cairo.

Coichon, A. M.—Lexique de la Langue Philosophique d'Ibn Sinā (Avicenne). 10" × 8¾". xiv + 496 pp. Desclée de Brouwer, Paris. 1939. [1315]

Provides a lexicon of the philosophical terms used by Avicenna.

Haji, Nabi Bakhsh.—Datistan-i-Shauq. (Multānī text) 8vo. 42 pp. Hijazi Printing Press, Lahore, 1939. [1316]

An account of the martyrdom of Imam Husain.

Hamidullah, Dr. M.—Some Arabic inscriptions of Medinah of the early years of Hijrah. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 427-439. [1317]

A critical study of some Arabic inscriptions of Medinah.

Haq, Fazal.—Khazina-tul-Maani. (Arabic text). 8vo. 32 pp. Sabir Electric Press, Lahore, 1939. [1318]

A treatise on logic.

Haq, Hafiz Abdul.—Kufr Da Gola Al-Maruf Fatwa Kufr, (Punjabi text). 8vo. 8 pp. Mumtaz Barki Press, Sialkot. 1939. [1319]

Verses on the sad plights of Muslim theologians of to-day.

Hasan, Hafiz Muhammad.—Sharāh Hikam Ata Ullahi. (Persian text). 8vo. 201 pp. Fāqih Press, Amritsar, 1939. [1320]

Persian translation of an Arabic book *Hikam* on Sufism.

Hassid Samuel.—The Sultan's Turrets. A study of the origin and evolution of the Minaret in Cairo. 10" × 7". 111 pp. Imprimerie Miss. S. A, E. Luzac, London, 1939. [1321]

An attempt to cover the origin of the Minaret in Egypt and its subsequent evolution. There are eleven chapters, each dealing with the subject according to the dynasties that ruled in Egypt.

Hitti, P. K.—Descriptive catalogue of the Garrett Collection of Arabic manuscripts in the Princeton University Library (Princeton Or. Texts Vol. 5). 11" × 9", Princeton, 1938. [1322]

Hosain, M. Hidayat.—Shāh Tāhir of the Deccan. *NIA*. II, pp. 460-473. [1323]

Shāh Tāhir came to India and exercised considerable influence on the Royal Court of Ahmadnagar in the 15th century A. D. He was instrumental in the propagation of Shi'ism in the Deccan and in other parts of India. The writer traces the ancestry and early life of Shāh Tāhir.

Howard, Harry N.—Preliminary Materials for a Survey of the Libraries and Archives of Istambul. *JAOS*. Vol. 59, pp. 227-249. [1324]

A brief survey of the Libraries and their contents, in Istambul, which is one of the richest cities in the world in its archival and library resources. Gives a short account of their history and refers to the beginnings which are being made towards cataloguing the collections.

Huq, Obayedul.—Moslem Viyerad Ain Katha. (Bengali text). Crown 8vo. 6 pp. Pub: Author. Khulna, 1939. [1325]

Discusses the provisions of the Muslim Divorce Act.

Husain, Sultan.—Jannat kā Dulhā. (Urdū text). Crown 8vo. 32 pp. Sultani Press, Bombay, 1939. [1326]

A drama based on incidents showing how the Prophet of Islām did away, by his teachings, with the man-made differences of high and low, rich and poor which then prevailed among the Arab Society.

— Intikhāb-i-Jalil. (Urdū text). Demi 8 vo. 16 pp. Sultani Press, Bombay, 1939. [1327]

A collection of short lyrics from the works of poet Jalil.

Hussain, Wahed.—Conception of Divinity in Islām and Upaniṣads. Bengal Journals Ltd., Calcutta, 1939. [1328]

Institutes a comparison between the two faiths.

Hussaini, Kalimuddin A.—Khatoone-Jannat. 6" × 4". 76 pp. Hydari Printing Press, Poona, 1939. [1329]

Life of Fātmā, the daughter of the Prophet.

Irani, Jal S. R.—Biographies. Crown 8vo. 224 pp. Pub.: Author. Popular Printing Press, Bombay, 1939. [1330]

Contains biographical sketches of the famous personalities of Persian and Islāmic history.

Ivanow, W.—The Organization of the Fātimid Propaganda. *JBBRAS*. Vol. 15. pp. 1-35. [1331]

Explains the Dā'ī as applied to the propaganda system of Shi'ite sects; discusses the dogma of the Hudū'd-Dīn, and the evolution of the Fātimid organisation, based on the Ismā'ili literature.

J. T.—Islām in its True Light, Vol. 1. 123 pp. Turin, Marietti, 1939. [1332]

J. T. is a Jesuit Father. He describes some changes in the Muslim world after the Great War. The nationalisation of the various Muslim countries, the abolition of the Caliphate, and the independent mind of the rising generation.

Jeffery, Prof. Arthur.—The Foreign Vocabulary of the Quran Gaekwad's Oriental Series No. 79. 15 + 311 pp. Oriental Institute, Baroda, 1938. [1333]

Shows the extent of borrowed words in the text of the Quran.

Jurji, Edward Jabra.—Illumination in Islāmic Mysticism: A translation, with an introduction and notes, based upon a critical edition of Abu-al-Mawāhib al-Shādhili's treatise entitled *Qawānīn Hikam al-Ishrāq*. Princeton Or. Text Vol. 4. 9½" × 6½". x + 130 pp. Princeton University Press, London, 1938. [1334]

Kalimuddin, A. Hussaini.—Khatoone-Jannat. (Gujarāti text), 6½" × 4". 76 pp. Pub.: Author. Hyderi Printing Press, Poona, 1939. [1335]

Life of Fātmā, the daughter of the Prophet.

Karim, Alhaj Maulana Fazlul.—Al-Hadis. Books II, III and IV. Royal 8vo. Calcutta, 1939. [1336]

An English translation and commentary with vowel-pointed Arabic text of *Mishkat-ul-Masabih*, containing sayings, doings and teachings of the Prophet.

Karim, Rezaul.—For India and Islām. xii + 156 pp. Chucker-vertty Chatterjee & Co., Calcutta, 1939. [1337]

Deals with various topics: from toleration in Islām to Prince Dara Sikho's philosophy of life.

Khah, Ghulam Mustafa.—Some More Works by "Walī" of Vellore. *NUJ.* No. 5, (1939.) pp. 110-126. [1338]

A study of the 'mathnawīs of this author—*Raudatū'sh-Shuhada*, *Barā'atū'l-Istihlal* and *Raudatū'l-Upha*, from MS. in the possession of the writer.

Khan, Muhammad Naquibuddin.—Banganuvad Korān Sarif. Chapter VIII. Super Royal 8vo. 377 pp. Calcutta, 1939. [1339]

Bengali translation of the Qurān with Arabic texts and commentaries.

Khuri, Anis E.—Dīwān "Ibn al-Sā'ātī". Vol. I, 410 pp. American Press, Beirūt, 1938. [1340]

Edited for the first time from four MSS. This is but the first volume.

Killedar, I. R.—Jagajyoti. (Kannada text). 36 pp. Pub.: Author. Dharwar, 1939. [1341]

A life of Moḥomet, the founder of Islām.

Lamm, Carl Johan and Signhild Wiklund—Some Woolen Girths from Egypt. *AI.* VI, pp. 143-150. [1342]

A study of Islāmic textiles from Egypt.

Lane, Arthur.—Glazed Relief Ware of the Ninth Century, A. D. *AI.* VI, pp. 56-65. 4 plates. [1343]

A study of the early Islāmic pottery types showing influence from China and Persia with Hellenistic tradition that survived in Egypt.

Lichtenstädter, Ilse.—Muḥammad Ibn Habib and his Kitāb al-Muḥabbar. *JBRs.* 1939. pp. 1-27. [1344]

Gives short life of Moḥammad b. Habib and describes his work *Kitāb al-Muḥabbar*, which is a survey of the history of the world. It contains a great number of lists: lists of the *maghāzī* and *sarāyā*, lists of governors, lists of the leaders of the pilgrimage from the beginning of the Islāmic era up to the author's death.

Loewenstein, Father Felix.—Saint Magdalene, or Bibi Rabi'a Baṣri in Mogul Painting. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 466-469. [1345]

Discusses the Mughal painting which shows a girl kneeling on the ground with a halo round her head, roused from meditation by the approach of angels coming with food and drink. Comes to the conclusion that it is not a representation of Mary Magdalene, but Bibi Bari'a Baṣri of Basra. Offers a hypothesis that the Muḥammadan painter adopted the general conception of the Christian picture in representing Bibi Rabi'a whose life, according to legend, was not without some resemblance to that of St. Magdalene.

Mahfuzul Haq, Prof. M.—A Valuable Manuscript of the Futūhāt-al-Makkiyya. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 215-221. [1346]

A note on the MS. presented to the library of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, by H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad.

Malik, B. A.—Kukammal wa Mufasssad Sawaneh Hayat Hazrat Baba Faridud-din Ganj Shakar. 16mo. 40 pp. Talimi Printing Press, Lahore, 1939. [1347]

Life history of Sufi Saint Hazrat Baba Farid-ud-Din of Pakpattan.

Margoliouth, Prof. D. S.—An Islāmic Saint of the Seventh Century, A. H. *IsC.* XIII, pp. 263-284. [1348]

A translation of a biography of Taqūy Al-Din Muḥammad b Abi'l-Husain Al-Yūnini of Damascus by his son the historian Quṭb Al-Din Mūsā Al-Yūnini.

— Some Additions to Prof. Jeffery's *Foreign Vocabulary of the Qur'an*. *JRAS.* 1939. pp. 54-61. [1349]

Suggests a few additions to Jeffery's work, forming volume LXXIX of the Gaikwār of Baroda's Oriental Series, dated 1938.

— Mohammed. 7½" × 5½". vi + 151 pp. Blackie, London, 1939. [1350]

Gives a broad outline of the religion preached by the Prophet of Arabia. The biographical notes on Mohammed have been reduced to a minimum so as to allow more space for the doctrine of Islām.

Mayer, L. A.—Halil Edhem Eldem (1861-1938). 1939. [1351]

A successful pioneer of Islāmic archaeology and art history of Turkey.

— The Building of Qāyrbāy as described in his endowment deed. Fasc. I, Text and Index. x + 96 pp. Arthur Probsthain, London, 1938. [1352]

This valuable document of the Mamlūk period is edited. It is a complete legal document which, in addition to its value as such, provides with numerous technical terms used in architecture.

Miles, George C.—Epitaphs from an Isfahan Graveyard. *AI.* VI, pp. 161-157. 4 plates. [1353]

Tomb inscriptions of paleographical interest are recorded. The earlier ones dating from the twelfth century A. D. are particularly interesting in the light of the change that was then taking place from Kufic to Neskhi in monumental inscriptions.

Minorsky, V.—A Civil and Military Review in Fars in 881-1476. *BSOS.* X, pp. 141-178. [1354]

An abridged translation with critical commentary of the *'Arḍ-Nāma* of Jalāl al-Din Muḥammad As'ad Davāni, of which a unique copy is preserved in the Ḥamidia Library at Istanbul. The MS. gives a complete list of the civil and military officers in Fars who took part in a parade held by Sultān-Khalil of which Dawāni was an eye-witness. The parade was held near Band-i-Mir in Fars, a short distance to the south of the ruins of Persepolis.

Mirsaheb, Sardar Malek.—Muslim Utsavonan Rahasya. The secret of Muslim Festivals. (Gujarāti text). Crown 16mo. 80 pp. Sikandar S. Malik, Nadiad, 1939. [1355]

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The first part of this study appeared in *BSOS.*, IX, p. 922. Fourteen remaining eras are now discussed, of which five are foreign eras used by Muslims.

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A history with main archaeological material. The area of the study extends from the Taurus and the Isthmus on the west, to the Indus Valley.

Edwards, E. D. and C. O. Blagden.—A Chinese Vocabulary of Cham Words and phrases. *BSOS*. X, pp. 53-91. [1398]

The Cham language is spoken by a dwindling population in Southern Annam and a large group in French Indo-China, Cambodia and Siam. The Cham alphabet is of Indian origin.

Embree, John F.—Notes on the Indian god Gavagrīva (Godzu Tennō) in Contemporary Japan. *JAOS*. Vol. 59, pp. 67-70. [1399]

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Interesting to the students of Indian anthropology. Shows the existence of a cultural connection between Assam and Oceania founded on the similarity of certain cultural traits of Assam on the one hand, and Fiji, the Madagascar and Marquesas on the other.

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